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日五廿月陸年寅丙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1926 式拜禮

號參月八年五十國民華中

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WEEK DAYS

STATION	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	2.30	3.45
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	2.40	3.55
Shatin	7.02	9.37	10.52	12.02	12.22	1.37	2.52	4.07
Tai Po	7.16	9.51	11.06	12.16	12.36	1.51	3.06	4.21
Tai Po Market	7.31	10.06	11.21	12.31	12.51	2.06	3.21	4.36
Fanning	7.43	10.18	11.33	12.43	13.03	2.18	3.33	4.48
Shenzhen	7.58	10.33	11.48	12.58	13.18	2.33	3.48	5.03
Shenzhen	8.13	10.48	12.03	13.13	13.33	2.48	4.03	5.18

STATION	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Shenzhen	7.31	10.06	11.21	12.31	12.51	2.06	3.21	4.36
Shenzhen	7.43	10.18	11.33	12.43	13.03	2.18	3.33	4.48
Tai Po	7.58	10.33	11.48	12.58	13.18	2.33	3.48	5.03
Shatin	8.13	10.48	12.03	13.13	13.33	2.48	4.03	5.18
Fanning	8.28	11.03	12.18	13.28	13.48	3.03	4.18	5.33
Tai Po Market	8.43	11.18	12.33	13.43	14.03	3.18	4.33	5.48
Shatin	8.58	11.33	12.48	13.58	14.18	3.33	4.48	6.03
Yau Ma Tei	9.13	11.48	13.03	14.13	14.33	3.48	5.03	6.18
Kowloon	9.28	12.03	13.18	14.28	14.48	4.03	5.18	6.33

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

STATION	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Shatin	7.45	11.30	12.20	6.25	8.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Shatin	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	9.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATION	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Shatin	7.45	11.30	12.20	6.25	8.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Shatin	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	9.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

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JAPANESE WOMEN.

THE MOST ARTIFICIAL IN THE WORLD.

HOW THEY APPEAR TO "MISS 1926."

A TOUR IN THE LAND OF THE CHERRY BLOSSOM.

[BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

After questioning a number of foreigners, the main characteristic of Japan was voted to be its artificiality.

The Japanese himself would doubtless deny the charge. Or laugh at it, as he does at anything he does not like, or considers foolish. But from a casual observer's view-point, "artificial" is the most persistently recurring word in connection with a tour in Japan.

It is as though they are so proud of the works of their hands, that they would compete with nature, excel her in their own estimation, making her beauties give place to hand-made works.

A striking example is the cult of dwarf trees, which, while it stunts the growth of young forests, and strikes down giant branches in their prime, ensures a lucrative trade, making Japan famous as a land of horticulturists.

Even at wayside hotels there is the same tendency. The dinner table is bedecked with a plate containing a few inches of soil, in which some weedy plant is coaxed to grow, like an unhealthy, stunted child.

The whole idea of the Japanese Garden is purely artificial. It is as though a

taskmaster is attempting to discipline a refractory child. It is always kept within rigid bounds. There is no carelessness, no rioting, no running wild. It is all strictly self-conscious. Laid out in exquisite detail, it is true, but laid out to order.

Again, take the Japanese women, the most attractive product of the whole country, at the same time the most artificial women in the world.

Not being endowed with good features or skin, they make flagrant use of cosmetics. "Getsha" girls resemble chalk-painted masks, more than flesh and blood.

Hands are held up in horror in Hongkong at the modern "Young Lady of Fashion," but she is a clear-skinned school-girl compared with the average Japanese woman. Even the "little naysa" who brings grape-fruit before breakfast, and bitter green tea, is more highly painted in the morning glare, than any European star in the theatrical limelight. Their mincing walk, and piping voices, are wholly unnatural. They remind one of gaudy dolls, living in elaborate doll's houses, taking the air in miniature gardens.

JAPANESE "MANNERS."

Above all the manners of the Japanese are highly artificial. They are spoken of as the most polite people in the world. They certainly do the most bowing and scraping, and take the longest time to strike a bargain, if that is a sign of good manners. But they are seldom natural in conversation.

Most of them have learnt a few phrases, such as "Very sorry," "Very nice," which they repeat with clock-like regularity. Their whole attitude, however, appears to be a strict conforming to an unwritten code of rules.

There is little spontaneity about them, except their humour, which on first glance appears natural. They have a delightful way of screwing up their faces at the slightest jest. On the other hand, it is possibly, regarded merely as good manners to laugh at a stranger's joke.

All these impressions may be the result of ignorance of the language. The Japanese, in his own language, may convey a very different impression. No man should be judged in a foreign language. But as the average foreigner has only a smattering of Japanese, there is no help for it. Japan would have been more appreciated in the eighteenth century, what nature is to us. It is not to be wondered at, then, that Japan is regarded somewhat sceptically, by the critical eye of this age.

BISHOP WHO DENIES GENESIS.

DR. CHARLES GORE'S VIEWS.

ADAM AND EVE "ONLY A LEGEND."

Adam and Eve never existed in history; in the Bible they are merely the embodiment of every man and every woman.

This is one of the conclusions of Dr. Charles Gore, formerly Bishop of Oxford, in a remarkable book, "Can We Then Believe?" published recently by John Murray.

Dr. Gore also doubts if Christ ever "descended into hell"—which he suggests is a symbolical phrase—but he expresses belief in the miracles recorded in the Bible. "Without such belief," he says, "the conviction of the Christian faith would not hold its ground."

"The Bible," he asserts, "was not given to teach us science, and it simply accepts the science of its time; it knows nothing of physical evolution. But there are features in the Bible, especially the account it gives us of the slow and gradual self-disclosure of God and His gradual education of mankind, which, as some of the Christian Fathers perceived, seem to cry out for a theory of evolution. We must surely recognise that, while it in no way weakens the grounds for belief in God, it gives us a far more adequate and satisfying conception of divine method than the old scientific dogma of special creations, to which the theologians of the Renaissance unfortunately committed themselves."

"THREE-STOURED" VIEW.

Dr. Gore agrees with Dean Inge that the "three-stored" view of the universe—"earth in the middle, heaven above, and hell beneath"—has been demolished, although he rejects the effect on the doctrine of the Ascension which Dean Inge seems to ascribe to the demolition. Yet Dr. Gore claims that the "best Christian thinkers never did hold the 'three-stored' view." He quotes St. Jerome as declaring that "those who spoke of heaven as if it were literally a place above the blue vault, in which Christ sits on a throne and is attended by messengers in His heavenly Court, do harm to the Church."

That there was an Ascension—"a vision actually seen by the apostles," Dr. Gore has no doubt, but he admits the necessity for asserting that some of the ideas which Christians have held are no longer possible.

"Let us," he says, "continue to publish the abandonment by the Church of an untenable position to which medieval and later Christianity often, unfortunately, committed itself, viz., that in spite of all appearances to the contrary, which were quite evident to some of the educated Fathers—the early chapters of Genesis record literal history. Let it be as publicly abandoned as possible. Let us return to the position of some of the Fathers, that what we have here is not history but 'ideas' or 'doctrines' in the form of a story."

EVERYMAN.

"Thus," declares Dr. Gore, "we should regard Adam and Eve not as historical individuals, but as Man and Woman—as Everyman. We have need to think out all the consequences of this change of position, and adapt all our popular teaching to it. And it is not so much an innovation as a return to a position which sometimes received expression in the early centuries of the Church."

Dr. Gore comes to grips with Dean Inge over the question of the Ascension. He points out that there is no evidence that any one witnessed the descent into hell—hence "therefore" becomes merely symbolical—but that there is evidence that the Ascension was witnessed, and therefore it must be true as fact.

"The strength of the Christian religion," he asserts, "on what were claimed to be events in recent experience, solidly witnessed to things seen, heard, and handled—concerning the birth, the life, the death, the corporal resurrection, and the final disappearance by ascension of a historical person, Jesus of Nazareth."

Dr. Gore pins his faith to miracles. Christ, he thinks, "refused to regard miracles as means of compelling belief, but regarded them as necessary to encourage or confirm a weak faith."

"As the Christian religion," he declares, "could not have begun without miracles or the belief in miracles, so I think that to-day we are rationally led to believe that they actually occurred, and that without such belief the conviction of the Christian faith would not hold its ground."

"CHINA'S HARD LUCK."

EXTRATERRITORIALITY AND TARIFFS.

OPPORTUNITIES THROWN AWAY.

PROMPTINGS OF AN INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

The Tariff Conference was intended to be the beginning of the end of China's political inferiority. The Powers were ready to meet China more than half way. When Dr. C. T. Wang introduced a radical programme of readjustment, the Powers conferred with his delegation in a manner which is regarded here as even more than conciliatory. The Japanese delegation did everything possible to make the Conference a success and even worked on a proposal for a reciprocity tariff, so that China might benefit by the position of her exports in the world markets. It looked very much as though success were entirely within China—so much so that some of the foreigners whose interests are dependent on the status quo were expressing a definite irritation at the complete success of the Chinese delegation.

Thereupon one of those wholly useless and senseless civil wars took place. The Government in power was driven from office, and for a period there was no government at all, a self-constituted committee looking after the welfare of the city of Peking. Subsequently, a makeshift government came into existence, more to satisfy the necessity for a continuity of diplomatic relations than to exercise any power in the land.

THE TARIFF CONFERENCE.

The Tariff Conference, meanwhile, could not meet because there were no Chinese delegates with whom the foreigners could discuss matters. All the Chinese delegates but two ran away, while some of the foreigners returned, to their own countries, to await a further call for the Conference. The heads of the Japanese and American delegations sat about Peking hopelessly waiting for China to realize what was happening. The one chance in half a century was thrown before the militarists like pearls before swine.

The same conditions obtained with the Commission to investigate extraterritoriality. They could not make satisfactory investigations because in some provinces they were not wanted at all, while other places could not be reached because of the Civil War. When a group of the Commissioners did travel about the country their investigations were necessarily perfunctory and unimportant. Whatever report the Commission makes will carry little weight at this time in redetermining the status of the foreigner in China under the treaty.

FOREIGN OPINION.

On the other hand, foreign opinion in China and at home is growing weary of the continuous attacks on foreign life and property in interior places without redress by law or executive order. Even when a coolie in Chengtu chopped off the head of a kindly missionary lady he was so lightly punished that the headdressing may become an unpunishable offence in the land. Almost in any country would a similar offence have brought upon the offender either capital punishment or life sentence. In Chengtu, he got a little over a year. In South China missionary property is constantly being seized on the assumption that the Powers will do nothing to protect their nationals in China. Business firms find that they cannot collect debts or have absconding compradors punished. One foreign firm, for example, agreed to arbitrate a claim and asked the Chinese to name the arbitrator. The Chinese named an American consular official, who, on the basis of facts, decided in favour of the foreign firm—whereupon, the Chinese, who had named the arbitrator, refused to abide by the decision.

The cumulative effect of all the anti-foreign data is doing China no good. Men who were a year ago strongly pro-Chinese now find themselves doubters. Even many missionaries, who sacrificed the business man in their effort to win Chinese good-will, are becoming dubious of the value of this good-will. China is steadily losing in the favour of the world—yet the Chinese themselves risk all this, to satisfy the promptings of an inferiority complex which says: "China can do no wrong."

This leads one to Mr. Chu Chao Hsin's speeches before the League of Nations. As Mr. George Bronson Hen, in a recent article, pointed out, Mr. Chu is a brave, capable, fighting diplomat, who is striving to win equality for his nation. But Mr. Chu is beset by China's hard luck. The Government in China does nothing to back up Mr. Chu. The provincial officials commit outrages every day which give the lie to Mr. Chu's assurances. Mr. Chu does the best he can, but who can fight China's jinx?—*Far Eastern Review.*

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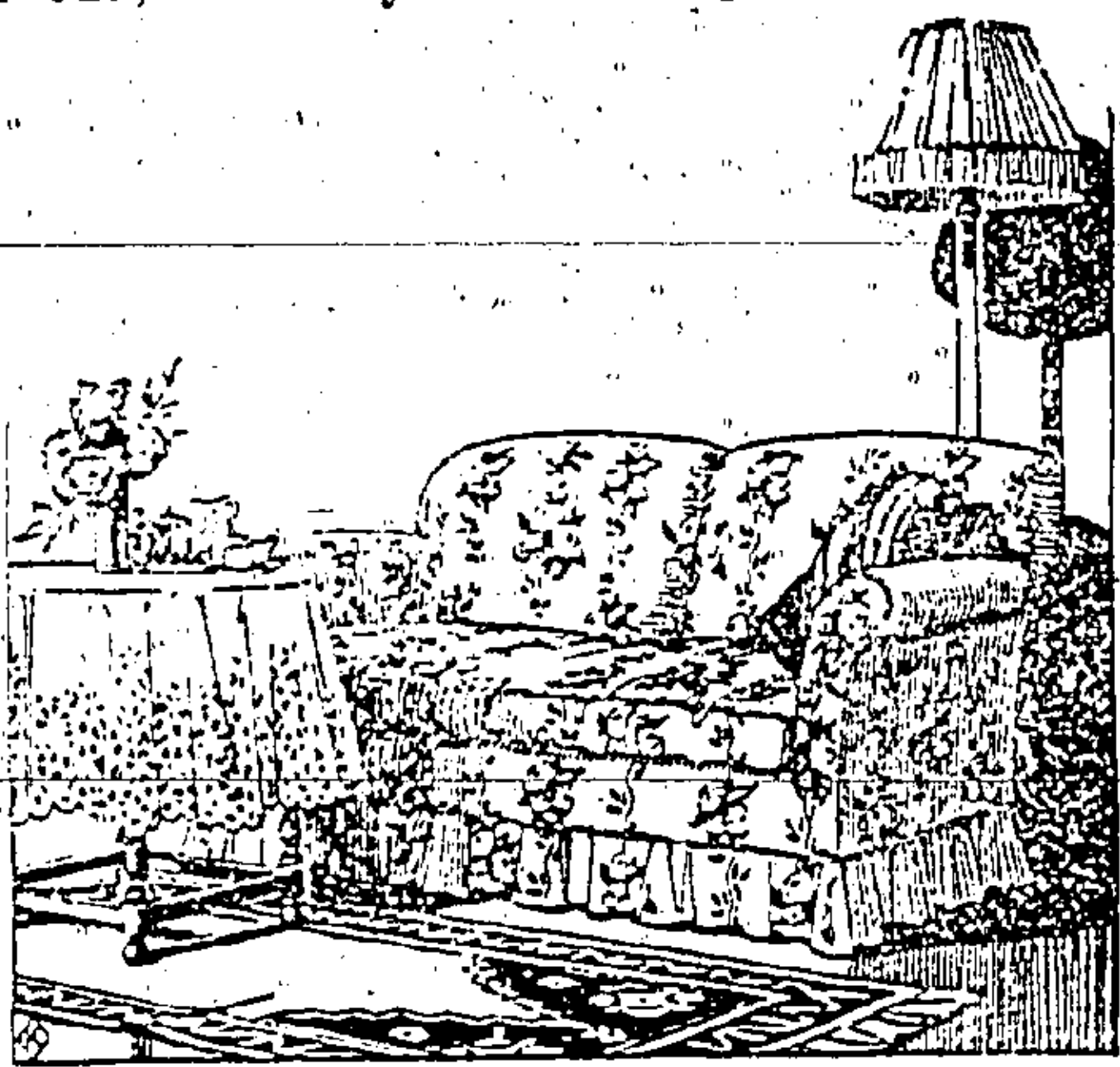
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DOES THE BOYCOTT WORK?

CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS
REPORT FOR 1925.

INCREASED TRADE RETURNS.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SHUT OFF
SUPPLIES.

It has often been suggested, says the
Far Eastern Review, that the economic
boycott might be a substitute for wars,
particularly when the small or backward
nations have grievances against the
powerful nations. The Chinese people
have often resorted to the boycott as a
method of voicing their opposition to an
official, or to the imposition of an ob-
jectionable tax. Similarly, the Chinese
have, on occasion, articulated their ob-
jections to the political policies of a
particular foreign power, by attempting
to enforce a boycott against that nation's
goods in China. Thus, in 1919-20, an
anti-Japanese boycott was attempted.
Although that boycott was supposed to
be nation-wide and complete, although
it was often suggested by Chinese that
Japanese industry had suffered so severe-
ly, that there was no recovery, the cus-
toms returns indicated altogether a
different result. They showed that there
was a decrease in trade, but it was com-
paratively small, and from it there was
soon a recovery. The following were the
figures:

	Hk. Taels
1918	402,252,670
1919	441,947,029
1920	371,063,783
1921	382,469,965
1922	391,183,236
1923	409,541,643

The year 1925 has been regarded by
business men as one of the worst that
China has known. From May 30th
until September the whole country
seethed with anti-foreign, particular-
ly anti-British, agitation. Hongkong was
boycotted. British goods were supposed to
be boycotted. Yet the Customs returns
for the year indicate an increase for the
whole country. On this subject, the
Statistical Secretary of the Chinese
Maritime Customs remarks as follows:

But, from the point-of-view of
revenue collection, the year under re-
view cannot be said to have been un-
satisfactory. It is true that the
increase on the 1924 collection was only
some Hk. Tls. 975,000, but even so small
an increase, in the face of all the
obstacles to trade which arose during
the year, is very encouraging and augurs
well for the future. It shows
that trade may have been hampered,
but was not discouraged; that at every
possible opportunity it gathered a fresh
impulse; that if an outlet to the sea
was closed to a certain produce it
succeeded in finding its way out by
some means or other; and that even if
up-country dealers in foreign goods
followed a hand-to-mouth policy, still
they kept themselves supplied with
goods and never allowed stocks to run
out altogether. The Shanghai inci-
dents of the 30th May, with their coun-
terblast in the South, made fair to
paralyse trade; but the strike and boy-
cott movements were soon restricted to
certain centres only, and what could
not be shipped or imported through
Shanghai or Canton found its way in
many cases through neighbouring ports
or through other large seaports, such
as Tientsin. Exception being made for
the southern and, principally, the West
River ports, the Shanghai incidents
were but a temporary setback to trade
in general.

The net value of Foreign Trade for
the year, as compared with 1924, showed
a slight decrease: 1924, Hk. Tls.
1,759,995,145; 1925, Hk. Tls. 1,724,217,881.
According to the statements of the Can-
ton Government, Hongkong was alto-
gether without trade and on its knees;
yet the figures show that whereas the
trade with Hongkong in 1924 was Hk.
Tls. 417,082,233, it amounted to Hk. Tls.
291,026,059 in 1925, when the boycott of
the island was supposed to be 100 per
cent. complete. Similarly, British ship-
ping, which was boycotted in South
China during the year since May 30th,
and in all parts of China for from three
to five months, showed the following
results:

1924	55,715,925 tons
1925	42,942,484 "

On the other hand, the city of Canton
showed a decrease which is so enormous
that the figures speak simply for them-
selves:

1924	Hk. Taels
1925	136,796,718
1925	46,142,534

The story of silk most clearly shows
how merchants having goods to sell will
find a way, no matter what impediments
are placed in their path. The Statis-
tical Secretary gives the following:

"The average monthly importation
of raw silk into America for the past
five years is given as follows:—

1921	Bales
1922	27,095
1923	32,574
1924	29,184
1925	32,308
1925	40,500

(Continued on next column.)

"DEAD" WOMAN RE- TURNS TO ENGLAND.

LINER'S HOSPITAL AS A
PRISON.

£2,880 INSURANCE PROBLEM.

Among the passengers at Southampton
in the New Zealand Shipping Company's
liner *Remuera* was an elderly, tried
woman wearing black bonnet and dress.
She is alleged to be Mrs. Susannah
Bevan, a widow aged about sixty, who
legally met her death in a drowning ac-
cident at Ilfracombe four years ago.

The woman's clothing was found in a
cave by the sea, where she was thought
to have been bathing, and leave was later
given by the Probate Court to presume
her death.

The Prudential Assurance Company
paid a claim for £2,881 made by the
next of kin, but in January last year
doubts arose whether Mrs. Bevan was
actually dead.

People who left Swansea, where the
"dead" woman was a school teacher,
wrote home from New Zealand stating
that they had seen Mrs. Bevan alive and
well. Information was at once given to
Scotland-yard, and Mrs. Bevan was ex-
tradited and returned to England to
clear up the mystery.

Mrs. Bevan was interviewed on board
the *Remuera* by a police inspector who
had travelled from London, and was ac-
companied to London by the inspector
and a wardress in a special compartment
of the boat train.

Mrs. Bevan, a frail looking woman
with sharp features and slight figure,
had travelled as a third-class passenger
from Wellington under the charge of
the ship's commander.

"GARDENS OF REMEMBRANCE."

CEMETERY MEMORIALS OF
FUTURE.

Cemeteries of the future, owing to the
growth of cremation, would possibly be
known as *Gardens of Remembrance*,
said Mr. Arthur Piggott, secretary of
the Manchester Crematorium, addressing
the annual congress of the National
Association of Cemetery Superintendents
at Manchester. They would be gardens
containing columbaria, gracefully de-
signed as a combined memorial and rest-
ing-place for the ashes of the dead, and
the space now devoted to a couple of
graves would accommodate a hundred or
more urns. These, like the funeral urns
of the ancient Greek heroes, might depict
in sculptured relief events in the lives, or
symbols of the attainments, of those
whose ashes they contained.

"The Shanghai market was not
affected to any great extent by the
May 30th incidents, and a brisk trade
has been carried on throughout the
year. Canton, on the other hand, has
been hampered seriously by the boy-
cott and by labour troubles, with result
that towards the month of September
the Canton silk market had to be trans-
ferred to Shanghai, where trade could
be effected under almost normal con-
ditions. The silk trade became active
immediately after the Chinese New
Year holidays. While Shanghai steam
flatirons and tussore flatirons found a
very good market in New York, Lyons
showed an interest in Shantung and
Szechuen yellow silks, so that the old
season closed early in May, with al-
most depleted stocks. The new season
opened under favourable conditions,
with good crops and satisfactory prices.
The market was steady and without
fluctuations in prices until August,
when a rise of Tls. 50 to Tls. 100 per
bale was registered. The fall of the
franc towards the end of the year
seriously affected the Lyons market,
and though the price of yellow silk from
Shantung and Szechuen declined about
Tls. 50 per bale, the two months of
November and December were very un-
favourable to low-grade silks, especial-
ly to Canton silk. Better conditions
prevailed for Shanghai steam flatirons,
thanks to the active demand from
America and to speculative buying in
the open market. The new tussore
crop was good, and the market opened
in November with prices ranging from
Tls. 435 to Tls. 470 per bale, to steady
down around Tls. 450 at the end of
December. Domestic consumption also
has been very good, so that a fair
amount of Shanghai steam flatirons,
which formerly was exported abroad,
has been absorbed by local mills."

In another place, he states the
following:—

"The Canton silk trade will be con-
sidered in a later section of this report,
but it should be stated here that, in
spite of the fact that during the Septem-
ber quarter many firms were forced
to transfer their business to Shanghai,
it compares favourably with the results
obtained in the preceding year. One
must remember, however, that 1924 was
not considered a prosperous year for
silk."

Now, the fact which becomes most
obvious on any discussion of the boy-
cott on the basis of Customs returns is
that a regional boycott is bound to fail,
because the Chinese merchant will find a
method of bringing goods into his market
or sending his raw products abroad.
This was true in the anti-Japanese boy-
cott of 1919; it was true in the anti-
British boycott of 1925. It is utterly im-
possible to shut off the supply, once the
demand has been created. The boycott,
then, resolves itself into an internal
political struggle between the articulate
boycotters and the shrewd merchant.
It naturally affects foreign imports to an
extent, but it does not do anything like
the damage expected of it.



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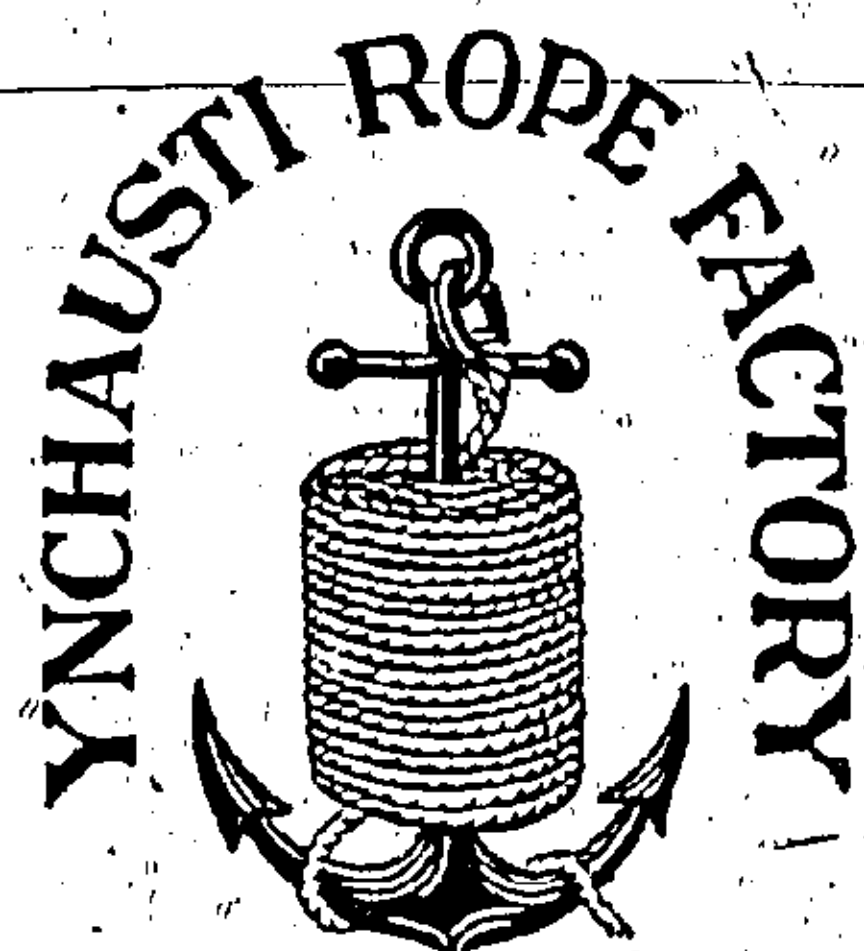
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SCIENCE A "NUISANCE."

PROFESSOR V. HUMORIST.

A BATTLE OF WITS.

Is scientific invention becoming a nuisance? The question was recently debated by Professor A. M. Low and Mr. E. V. Knox ("Evie" of *Punch*), who engaged in a battle of wits at the London School of Economics in a debate held on behalf of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

Professor Low was an ardent advocate of scientific invention, and refused to regard it as a nuisance in any degree. Did not invention bring us happiness? he asked. Without it happiness would be impossible. Happiness was the thrill we felt when any kind of change took place. We appreciated the beauty of the sun because we seldom saw it—(laughter)—and if we had never been cold we should not appreciate sitting before a fire burning someone else's fuel. How could anyone enjoy living at Golders-green if he had never lived at Hammersmith? Three hundred years ago, according to the old copies of *Punch* which one saw in the dentist's waiting-room, in-offensive old ladies were burnt as witches, but now we looked on these events with horror and paid more attention to cricket. Life, he contended, would be insupportable without modern inventions. It was a perfect terror when one had to shave by rubbing the face with a stone, made fire by rubbing together two sticks, and wore skins which even in these days would be considered inadequate. Modern invention had annihilated time and distance, and that was the difference between savagery and what we called civilisation. It had enabled us to think more quickly, and that was the difference between us and the people who used to paint themselves blue. He thought it was almost immoral to suggest that modern invention was bad. It had given us the motor-car and the aeroplane, and it was better to be killed in an aeroplane and get some kind of credit than to slip on a banana-skin and break your neck. (Laughter.) It had given us television, and in the next war we should be able to see the people whom we killed. It was impossible to deny that that would be another source of happiness. (Laughter.)

WHAT SCIENCE HAS "DESTROYED"

Mr. E. V. Knox said Professor Low seemed to think there was no passage of time between the cave man and the man whose life was made up by means of modern invention. There had, in fact, been several interim periods. We had to look at the world which modern invention had given us, and we found first of all that it was over-populated, and so filled with factories that people could hardly breathe. Science had gone from the philosopher's stone to synthetic pearls and the thyroid gland, and had brought about the world in which we blindly groped to-day. In the Victorian period Tennyson welcomed the steamship and the railway, but he would have had something very emphatic to say about the ringing of the telephone bell. (Laughter.) He spoke of aerial navies "grappling in the central blue," but it was just possible that so great an enthusiast might not have survived the invention of the land speaker. Kipling had said that "romance brings up the nine-fifteen"; he never mentioned that it usually came up at 9.55. Scientists were egging us on to produce an overcrowded, over-mechanised, and over-urbanised civilisation. Science claimed that mankind had been able to tame the elements, but what control did individual man exercise over air, earth, water, or fire? In regard to flying, man, instead of being a seraphic being on shining wings, dropping on the cities of the world, was shut up in a little box, with windows through which he could see nothing, he was sick, and then he arrived in Paris. (Laughter.) Scientific invention was destroying more than it created; ruining our nerves in attempting to control mechanical monsters, and destroying the calm of that home life where cribbage, the family album, and embroidery work were known. Was there a worse enemy of mankind than the man who had just constructed a two-valve wireless set, whose family became so bored that they left him and walked the streets in destitution? Photography had nearly destroyed art, and literature and the terrible were being ruined by that most terrible product, the moving picture. It was the business of science to find some way out of the mess it had created. Science had made a kind of world and a kind of man; it should give us a man who liked that world as a place to live in.

PROFESSOR LOW'S WORLD.

Professor Low, in reply, said he was in favour of a world in which there were raising-stomach machines, and vacuum cleaners. Too much shining on the metal wings of aeroplanes produced eyestrain which might be prevented by means of a modern invention like the Crooks lens.

He denied that modern invention had destroyed art; the camera had reproduced pictures of an example of modern art, and as a result thousands were now united in demanding its removal from one of our parks.

Mr. Knox, in rejoinder, said that he stood by the poetical ideal of life as represented in the *Odyssey*.

Mr. Cecil Chapman said that he hoped that all who heard those debates over the wireless would send contributions to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 7, Walbrook, E.C. 4. Referring to the subject that evening he said that he had been one of Ruskin's pupils who helped him to make a road. All that was very idyllic, but it would have gone by the board if modern invention had been allowed to interfere with it. As a chairman he was supposed to preserve an even balance, but he knew the danger of defining anything by negatives. Calverley in a *vice* examination was asked to define happiness, and replied that it was absence from pain. As one of the examiners was named Payne, the answer lost him his degree, and it was only as the result of much petition that it was eventually given to him. Whatever one might think of modern invention, Mr. Chapman concluded, we could not do without it, and most of us would not like to do so.

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SPECIAL—(Chicken Pie).
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DINNER DANSANT—8.12 midnight. \$2.25 per cover.

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MUSICAL TIFFIN—1.2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Choucroute Garnie).
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DINNER DANSANT—8.12 midnight. \$2.25 per cover.

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DRESS, DIET, AND WEEK-END HABIT.

A NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

Of the numerous departments into which the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute was divided, the section devoted to sanitary science and preventive medicine aroused the greatest interest and attracted a large gathering of delegates to the Central Hall, Westminster.

Sir George Newman (Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health) occupied the chair, and in the course of his presidential address—to which he gave the title "Everyman in Preventive Medicine"—enlarged upon the widening scope of medicine and the increasing claims it made on collateral and ancillary sciences. Wider still was the sphere of preventive medicine. Disease was not a dragon outside the body which we had to slay; it was a disharmony in the body which we had to avoid and correct.

Happily in recent times, both in England and America, there had been an increase in sobriety alongside an enormous development in the drinking of tea, coffee, iced and aerated waters, light beers, and mineral beverages. In the last fifty years there had been remarkable improvement in the dietary of the people, which had become more attractive, varied, appetising, and nutritious. The daily eating of meat had become the rule rather than the exception, and many prepared meat foods were manufactured and obtained a ready market. The development of the sweet and chocolate trade, of jams, spices, salads, and biscuits had been ever greater. Large quantities of fresh fruit and fish were now consumed by all classes. There were not a few features of the supply, purchase, and consumption of food which were open to criticism—such as the disadvantages of insufficient green vegetables, milk, and milk products, and a surfeit of meat—but, taking a broad view, there had been an enormous improvement in the wholesome food supply and in the dietary of the people. A famous trainer of racehorses had said, "feeding wins more races than actual training." (Laughter.)

WOMEN'S DRESS.

In regard to dress, it could not be doubted that the present dress of women was lighter and looser than formerly, and on the whole more conducive to health and free movement. The trailing skirt, like the wig, had vanished. (Laughter.) The sale of soap had increased, and the toothbrush and dentifrices were more widely used. Particularly noticeable was the disappearance of the unpleasant habit of promiscuous spitting. All this meant a cleaner and healthier life in almost every home in the land. (Hear, hear.) Another custom which was exerting a favourable effect on health concerned amusements. People were becoming more appreciative every year of life in the fresh air and sunlight. The week-end habit, the enjoyment of the seaside and sea bathing, cheap excursions, extended travel, an annual holiday, and what was called "the emancipation of women" were having an enormous effect on personal and public health. Lastly, remarkable progress was being made in the education of the people in health. In the task of propaganda and public education the newspaper Press was playing an invaluable part, even its advertisement pages often containing much sound doctrine and common-sense precept. No doubt there were exceptions, and the most portentous rubbish was still to be seen in certain cheap advertisements which traded on the credulity of stupid people. But there had been a great awakening, an amazing currency of health ideas, an ever-widening understanding of national and international well-being. His conclusions were that other forces than sanitary science in its narrow sense had played a large part in the present condition of the public health. (Cheers.)

PRESS AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Lord Riddell, speaking upon "The Press and Preventive Medicine," said everyone recognised that the Press was a valuable propaganda agent, but most people failed to understand that the main purpose of newspapers was to give the news of the day and not to publish magazine articles. They also failed to realise that the general public were not interested in technical subjects, even when of vital importance. Perhaps it was unfortunate that health authorities confined themselves to publishing statistics, and did so little to describe their work in an interesting way. If local authorities took suitable steps, and seized suitable occasions much might be done in the newspapers and periodicals to arouse public interest. The Press had been largely instrumental in teaching the public the advantages of fresh air, not only for the healthy, but also for the tubercular. In health propaganda too much attention was devoted to what might be called "highbrow" material. Simple people must be addressed in plain and simple fashion. The Press was ready and willing to do its part in the campaign, but the experts must provide the material and provide it at the right times. (Hear, hear.)

(Continued on next column.)

SECRET OF U.S. PROSPERITY.

ALL CLASSES SHARE AND CONTRIBUTE.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, visited Nottingham to open the Hazeleford Lock, the construction of which completes the Nottingham Corporation's Trent navigation scheme, and will enable cargoes of 150 tons to be carried from Hull to Nottingham, a distance of 100 miles.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed the belief that the explanation of the astounding boom in American trade was that prosperity was being contributed to and shared by all classes.

Reports of those who had examined the conditions of trade there showed that the Americans had realised that the way to get prosperity was to have everybody feel that they were really partners in industry and that their main interests were identical.

He thought there was something more than mere monetary reward which would help the workers to feel that they were really partners in industry.

Everyone who had been engaged in manufacture must know that all the time there was going on, so to speak, underground conversations in the shops among the workmen themselves about, perhaps, some trifling matters, grievances, little interferences, or injustices which all the men knew about, but which so often were completely unknown to the manager.

"RED" PROPAGANDA.

Referring to the seized Communist documents and Soviet propaganda in Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain said: "We shall be wise if we do not give any encouragement, even by accident, to propaganda of that kind."

It will pay us to do what we can to remove such grievances as may exist and try to give a chance to our workpeople to voice their desires and to make them known to the management.

If we are to do what I believe would do more than anything else to give us prosperity comparable with that of the United States, if we are to get that better feeling among workers and employers, it is desirable that employers should set themselves individually in their own works to see if they cannot form such organisation as may give the workers a chance of coming to the management, and perhaps by their suggestions doing away with some of these small matters which so often destroy the good feeling that ought to exist.

The task of presenting medical facts was becoming more and more difficult. Now-a-days doctors were afraid to write either under their own name or anonymously. He was not criticising the Medical Council. Their memorandum was quite reasonable. Nevertheless, doctors were not disposed to run any risks. The problem might be solved by setting up a censorship department to which signed articles might be submitted. (Hear, hear.)

In the course of discussion it was suggested that the right type of propaganda was not given in the public Press in regard to health questions, and one delegate remarked that some newspapers preferred to give space to news of a bizarre nature with big headlines. Lord Riddell, in replying, said if any authoritative person made a useful speech the Press was only too glad to report it. He would deplore the Press advocating remedies for complaints, because even doctors did not agree as to what the best remedies were. (Laughter.) What was wanted was more information about preventive medicine in the sense of what was being done by local authorities for the purpose of making life happier and healthier.

Major A. G. R. Foulerton (Medical Officer of Health for East Sussex) referred to the part played by preventive medicine in the European War in a paper on bacteriology; and Dr. H. P. Newsholme (Medical Officer of Health for Croydon) read a paper on "Preventive Medicine and the Healthy Mind."

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

In his presidential address to Section C, which is dealing with school hygiene, Lord Eustace Percy, President of the Board of Education, declared that it could fairly be said that we were now within sight of a complete system of medical inspection and treatment in our schools. One of the greatest differences between the comparatively rich and the comparatively poor was that the former had an independent opinion, based on their own experience or prejudices, as to the health and education of their children, while the latter tended to rely upon the judgment and instruction of the doctor and the teacher. The aim in the schools should be to make the parent increasingly an independent person, regarding himself as primarily responsible for the health and upbringing of his child.

Mr. G. W. Humphreys, chief engineer and county surveyor of the L.C.C., in his presidential address to the engineers and surveyors, who met at the Institution of Civil Engineers, said that in solving the housing problem had been tried, but for speed and economy the homely brick construction of our ancestors stood unrivalled; a simple form of poured concrete was its nearest competitor.

The conference of representatives of sanitary authorities was held in the morning at the Mansion House, where discussion followed a short presidential address by the Lord Mayor.

LEAGUE OF HEALTH.

THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

PART PLAYED BY HEREDITY.

At the general meeting of the People's League of Health, held at the Mansion House, the Chairman stated that the object of the league was to raise the standard of health of the British Nation. It was a voluntary, non-political, non-sectarian body engaged in a great educational work, and an appeal was being made for an endowment fund of £100,000. To that fund his Majesty had given £100, while the Prince of Wales was also a contributor.

"MENTAL DISORDERS."

Dr. A. F. Tredgold, who spoke on the subject of ill-health and disorder of mind, said he estimated the proportion of legally certifiable cases at not less than 1 per cent. of the total population of the country, and the non-certifiable class was very much greater. Although there was differences between the symptoms presented by disorder of the mind and disorder of the body they were essentially the same in their causation, and mental disorder was just as capable of successful treatment. Disorder of mind, like disorder of body, in the main was the result of two sets of causes, namely, predisposing and exciting. The chief predisposing cause of mental ill-health was an inherited weakness of the nerve cells of the brain which were concerned with the functions of mind. He had found that approximately four-fifths of all cases of mental defect were due to an inborn predisposition to defective mental development which no improvement of the environment, and no education, could entirely overcome. It was very necessary that the public should realise the enormous importance which was played by inheritance in the causation of mental disorder and defect. It might not be a popular doctrine, but there was no doubt whatever about its truth. The remedy for this aspect of the trouble was obvious. They must take practical steps to encourage the breeding of the healthy and sound in mind and body, and to discourage the breeding of those who were so constituted that they could only produce delicate and diseased offspring. It was his firm conviction, based upon many years' experience, that if a tithe of the attention now bestowed upon the breeding of our cattle and our vegetables were bestowed upon the breeding of our race, there would be an enormous improvement in the health and physique of the nation.

MENTAL BREAKDOWN.

There was no doubt that even with this predisposition many cases of mental breakdown might be prevented could certain physical and mental exciting causes be removed or avoided. The great majority of individuals knew far less about the care and control of their mental functions than they did about the care and control of a motor-car. The result of this was that the mind, like the motor-engine, was often racked to pieces through sheer ignorance. But there was this difference: the engine could be replaced—the mind could not. It was very essential that parents should realise the immense importance of inculcating habits of discipline and control in their children. There was little doubt that in this respect the nation had deteriorated, and that a diminished sense of parental responsibility and defective upbringing were responsible for no little of the mental and social ill-health which existed to-day. Experience had shown that many cases of mental disorder could be cured if only appropriate treatment were given in the early stages, but unfortunately the provision for institutional treatment was woefully inadequate. It was not sufficiently recognised that health and disease must in the last resort be dependent upon individual knowledge and application. There never was a time when it was more necessary to bring that home to the nation, and there was only one way to do it. That way consisted in preaching the gospel of health throughout the length and breadth of the land. It must be burnt into every individual that efficiency, happiness, and progress were dependent upon health, and that ill-health and disease must inevitably mean economic inefficiency, misery, and racial decay. (Cheers.)

Miss Olga Netherlands, speaking of the future work of the league, mentioned that it was intended to establish national boarding schools for delicate children, and a sum of £20,000 was being raised for the purpose.

GOLD IN A HEDGE.

WHOLE VILLAGE TURNS OUT TO LOOK FOR MORE.

Over £19 in gold and silver has been found in a hedgerow by schoolboys at Dry Drayton, a village six miles from Cambridge.

The boys were playing with a ball which rolled into the hedge. In retrieving it, one of the boys found a half-sovereign. A search revealed 213 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and over £8 in silver.

The news spread quickly, and within a few hours the whole village had joined in the treasure hunt, but nothing further was discovered.

The police think the money may be the proceeds of a robbery which took place at Dry Drayton thirty years ago.

SHARKS 60FT. LONG.

LIVING LINKS WITH PREHISTORIC DAYS.

HORRORS THAT HAUNT TROPIC SEAS.

By F. A. MITCHELL HEDGES, the explorer, who, with Mr. T. J. Joyce, of the Ethnological Department of the British Museum, and Lady (Richmond) Brown, has been excavating the ruined Maya city of Tubauntun and is sending special despatches to "The Daily Mail."

ISLAND OF WATER CAY.

The Caribbean, June 2nd.

Millions of years ago during the Mesozoic period the sea swarmed with gigantic creatures terrifying in shape and appearance. On land grotesque and loathsome reptiles and insects abounded. In that hot period there was no need for four-chambered hearts, fur, and feathers. Eggs hatched out automatically in the heat and the young needed no covering.

There is no doubt that because of the same hot, steamy conditions existing to-day in the tropics we find huge and grotesque life in the warm seas and extraordinary life forms on land, many being the direct descendants of the creatures which existed millions of years ago.

One thing is certain—have the worst nightmare possible, conjure up in the imagination all that is hideous, think of all which is repulsive and loathsome so that you shiver at your very thoughts, and yet there are creatures living beneath the seven seas which are beyond the greatest stretch of the imagination.

Outside the reef within 500 yards of where I am writing that immense creature the Whale Shark, Rhinodon typicus, which grows to 60ft. and more in length, a direct descendant of the immense life which existed millions of years ago in the ocean, cruises backwards and forwards; although harmless, his size terrifies the native fishermen.

SHAPELESS MONSTER.

Recently on Ambergris Cay, a few miles from here, an enormous amorphous creature was washed ashore. It weighed some tons, was greyish in appearance, and to suggest what it was would be impossible. But there are strange and gigantic life forms in these warm seas of which science to-day is ignorant.

That strange aquatic mammal the Manatee (Sea Cow) occurs here in most of the lagoons along the coast. It is a direct descendant of the Sirenia and is claimed by paleontologists to be a link between the Sirenia and Elephant.

There is no question that to-day there are creatures in the sea who will on occasions attack and destroy large and moving objects, and of these, marine monsters the world knows nothing, but throughout the tropics and spread over a wide extent the many reports of lives lost and boats overturned are too circumstantial and authentic to be regarded as merely stories.

Not so long since from this island two of the Caymen put out in their little boat, laden with fresh fish for the mainland. Two miles away is another long, low island, and between here and that lonely, uninhabited patch of green rising from the ocean they disappeared. Their boat was found beneath the shallow water, and the sea must for ever hold the secret of the awful fate that overtook them—the terrible creature that overturned their craft leaving no trace of either man or beast.

That they were destroyed is certain, as both men, like all the islanders, were almost amphibious and could with ease swim the two miles that lay between the islands.

FLUNG POLE AT OCTOPUS.

Recently one of the Caymen, while sailing slowly along about a mile and a half from the island, was startled by seeing an enormous brownish mass rise to the surface. Petrified with fear, he watched the huge octopus; then, as it moved across the surface towards him, the spell was broken. He leapt to his feet, smashing and beating the water with his paddle, and in a mad frenzy, flung a heavy pole he was carrying in the boat at the creature. Its tentacles immediately closed round this and it alighted beneath the surface.

He paddled desperately for the land and, aided by a strengthening breeze, reached the island in safety. Flinging the pole had averted a tragedy, otherwise another boat and man would have mysteriously disappeared.

But death in many forms can come from the sea. Innumerable fish, Medusae, and corals secrete a virulent poison. To be struck by the dagger of certain species of the Ray family is death. Many fish have sharp bony projections which are highly poisonous. Certain corals and Medusae are covered in a gelatinous substance and when touched violent inflammation of the arms and legs results.

I have recently discovered another ocean pest; it is a microscopic creature which abounds in certain waters. While bathing one is innocent of its presence, but a few hours afterwards the body is subjected to the most intense irritation, the trunk, arms, and legs of the sufferer become covered in small red spots, very much like measles, or when one is unfortunate enough to sit down on chalk hills and other places where Red Bug is common. The inflammation and irritation produce a high fever, which lasts for some days.

In the sea here there are fleas, lice and bugs, spiders, beetles and centipedes. They are mostly armour-plated and bite like the dickens.

CANTON AND AMERICA.

FURTHER PROTEST AGAINST
TARIFF CONFERENCE.QUESTION OF LOANS TO WU PEI
FU AND CHANG TSO LIN.

MR. EUGENE CHEN'S WARNING.

On July 15th, Mr. Eugene Chen, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote to Mr. Douglas Jenkins, the American Consul-General in Canton, protesting strongly against any resumption of the Special Tariff Conference at Peking. The letter was forwarded to Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister at Peking, who described it as "evidence of a disheartening lack of unanimity among the Chinese people in respect to the efforts of the Government of the United States jointly with the other friendly Powers concerned to carry out its purpose of bringing into effect certain re-adjustments of its treaty relations with China." To this communication Mr. Eugene Chen has issued the following reply, dated Canton July 25th:

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated July 26th, in reply to my note of protest against the resumption of the Special Tariff Conference at Peking. In no querulous sense do I draw your attention to the fact that the text of your reply was handed to Reuter's Agency in time for publication in Peking and elsewhere on July 24th—48 hours before it was delivered at this Ministry. While I do not wish to stress this lapse in procedure, you will, I do not doubt, agree that its repetition should be avoided in the future.

I note that Mr. MacMurray views my Government's strong opposition to the resumption of the Conference as evidence of "a disheartening lack of unanimity amongst the Chinese people in respect to the efforts of the Government of the United States jointly with the other friendly Powers concerned to carry out its purpose of bringing into effect certain re-adjustments in its treaty relations with China." But what seems to Mr. MacMurray to be a "disheartening lack of unanimity" in understanding and appreciating the policy of the United States is, in truth, a convincing proof that that policy is wrong at once in conception and in application.

WHY AMERICAN POLICY IS
WRONG.

The policy is wrong because it is an expression of American failure to realise that the Chinese situation is fundamentally a Revolutionary situation and that, therefore, a Revolutionary, i.e., a fundamental solution is necessary as opposed to a solution involving a series of so-called "evolutionary" re-adjustments. And the situation is Revolutionary because the principle of Change implicit in the Revolution of 1911-12 has not yet been worked out in the life of the Nation, particularly in its politico-economic aspect, owing to the constant interference and intervention, direct and indirect, of certain Foreign Powers who (to cite some signal instances) first supported Yuan Shih Kai in his attempt to destroy the Chinese Republic and financed him with the Reorganisation Loan of 1913, next supported Tuan Chi Jui in his Anfu days and financed him with the Nishihara and other loans, then supported Wu Pei Fu and financed him with Customs and Salt surpluses, and are now contemplating the support of a composite strong man in the diversified persons of Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin and the financing of this brace of militarists with the proceeds of a loan to be secured on the promised Tariff surtaxes.

Persistence in such a policy makes not only for Chinese disorder and what is called "chaos" in this country but for the intellectual confusion and moral bankruptcy of the diplomacy of the Powers. And naught but a "disheartening lack of unanimity" will manifest itself whenever the Government of the United States is moved to apply its "evolutionary" policy to the Revolutionary facts of the Chinese situation.

FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTION.

Nationalist China insists on a fundamental solution of the group of issues known as the Chinese question. Internally, this means that the new military and political technique which has enabled the Nationalist Government to unify the Liang-Kwang militarily, fiscally and politically must be applied on a national scale in order that the Chinese people may work out their own salvation in the interests of themselves as a whole and not to subordinate the same to such alien interests as foreign high finance and

(Continued on next column.)

AEROPLANES FOR
THE FRONT.

NINE NEARLY-READY.

RUSSIANS READY TO ACT AS
PILOTS.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang in Canton are busy re-constructing the nine aeroplanes recently imported from Russia. A number of Chinese mechanics from Hongkong have been engaged to strengthen the mechanical force of the aviation corps. The aeroplanes carry machine guns and it is said that four are now practically ready for war service. Russians are prepared to pilot these machines if the Kuomintang are unable to man them. Private letters from Yochow, Hunan, sent from there on July 21st, failed to confirm the capture of the town by the Kuomintang, which, it was claimed, took place on the 15th ult. At the time of writing troops commanded by General Yeh Kai Hsin were still within 20 li of Changsha. Yeh's men, it is said, fell back from Changsha owing to the damage done by floods to the railway near Milo station. Yeh's men were sent away from Changsha to avoid being cut off entirely. If there had been a large Kuomintang advance their retreat on account of the floods would have been impossible.

WHAMPOA PORT.

As a first step towards the development of the Port of Whampoa the Canton Administration are organising a regular Police Department there, comprising headquarters and two sub-stations. The expenses of the police will be borne locally by merchants, who will be called upon to pay 50 cents to \$4 monthly according to the size of their business.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

The postmen who stopped work on July 27th finally succeeded in persuading all their associates on the outdoor staff to go on strike on August 1st, the day originally fixed. General Li Tsai Hsin, now acting Commander-in-Chief during the absence of General Chiang Kai Shek, is being asked to intervene and to use force, if necessary, to settle not only the postmen's strike but other labour difficulties which are upsetting Canton's normal life. The railway men are still at work although efforts were made to induce them to join the Postal strike so that all forms of communication might be paralysed. The Kuomintang are particularly anxious now to put an end to these labour troubles. August 1st was the day fixed for the issue of the second series of war bonds to the value of \$10,000,000, but the stoppage of the newspapers and the strike of postmen have seriously affected the financial campaign.

foreign trade. And externally, the dominating feature of a fundamental solution of the Chinese question is that America should revise its present policy of "bringing into effect certain re-adjustments of its treaty relations with China" and, recognising the necessity of a General Re-adjustment of such treaty relations instead of readjustments on the instalment plan, satisfy the demand of Nationalist China for the substitution of the unequal treaties for other treaties consistent with the real independence and sovereignty of China. This is a policy that has been definitely brought within the range of practical politics and proved to be both practicable and expedient by the bold statesmanship of Soviet Russia. In view of the fact that "at the moment there exists no central government supported by all sections of China and recognised by the interested Powers with which to deal on a basis of mutual responsibility," it would be proper and pertinent for Mr. MacMurray to ask with whom is America, either alone or in conjunction with other Powers, to negotiate regarding a general re-adjustment of China's treaty relations with Foreign Powers. The Foreign Powers can only negotiate, in the interests of all concerned, with a National Government of China whose authority and power is a reality.

REPEAT WARNING.

As there is not such a government at the moment, I have the honour to repeat the warning that the Nationalist Government, whose authority is now extending to Central China, will repudiate all and every loan to be concluded with the agents of Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin in Peking, and to add that the resumption of the Special Tariff Conference will be viewed by my Government as a deliberate attempt on the part of the United States and the other interested Powers to convert the Chinese Maritime Customs from a politico-fiscal organ into an engine of war-finance and foreign intervention in China's civil or rather revolutionary wars. In this event the Nationalist Government will be compelled to take certain defensive measures.

I have, etc.,
CHIA YU JEN,
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.
The Honourable Douglas Jenkins,
American Consul-General,
Shanghai.

9-HOURS DAY IN ITALY.

INTERVIEW WITH MUSSOLINI.

NATION'S READY ACCEPTANCE.

EXTRA PAY WHERE PROFITS
PERMIT.

Signor Mussolini, the Italian Premier, in an interview in Rome with the Daily Mail Special Correspondent, Mr. G. Ward Price, explained the reasons which have prompted the Fascist Government to issue the decree enforcing drastic national economies.

These reforms, which have just come into force, include the following:—

Legalisation of working day of nine hours instead of eight.
Prohibition for a year of the building of large private houses so that more urgent housing needs may be met.
No new bars, cafés, or night clubs to be opened.
Size of daily newspapers reduced to six pages.
Imported petrol to be mixed with 15 per cent. of alcohol after November 1st.

Signor Mussolini declares that these measures have been taken to restore Italy's balance of trade and stabilise the exchange value of the lira.

"I know," he said, "that if I had called on Italians to work ten hours a day instead of nine they would have agreed."

ECONOMY BATTLE.

"There is one more battle before me which I intend to win," said Signor Mussolini, during the course of his conversation with Mr. Ward Price.

"It is the battle for the economic restoration of Italy. In the other battles which the Fascist régime has had to fight victory has already been won. We have won the battle against factious Parliamentary opposition. We have been successful in combining all the productive forces of the nation into one co-operative state. We have triumphed on the field of national finance and converted an annual deficit into a surplus of nearly 2,000,000,000 lire. I am now giving earnest attention to the restoration of our balance of trade and the stabilisation of the exchange value of the lira."

HOW IT IS DONE.

Mr. Ward Price asked Signor Mussolini how the striking results referred to above had been achieved. "By first seeing clearly the aim and then going straight for it," was his reply. "I study the figures of our national trade and see plainly that we are importing more than is good for the economic interests of the nation. In consultation with experienced advisers I drew up a first list of remedies to be applied, and those remedies have now been announced to the nation. They may involve hardship to individual persons or classes, but it is better that these should suffer rather than the nation as a whole. In a storm at sea, if the captain decides that goods belonging to passengers must be thrown overboard to lighten the ship the owners do not protest because they know that the sacrifice being made for the general good is consequently for theirs.

"I am certain that the new restrictions when I have imposed upon the economic life of Italy will be accepted not only without opposition but with enthusiasm. I know that if I had called on Italians to do ten hours' work a day instead of nine they would have agreed. They realise it is not governmental caprice but national necessity that is behind these regulations. They know I set an example by working myself 14 or even 18 hours a day.

LABOUR'S CO-OPERATION.

"It was the head of the Italian Federation of Labour who, when we were consulting him about an increase in the hours of labour, assured the Government that the Italian workers would be prepared to do the extra hour's work a day without any extra pay. 'We realise,' he said, 'that it is in our interest that the industry of the country should be put upon a basis of prosperity.'

"It is only in trades which feel the severity of foreign competition, like the textile industry for instance, that an extra hour will need to be worked at the ordinary hourly rate of pay. In thriving businesses I shall expect the wage for the extra hour to be fixed by negotiation between the organisations representing employers and employed. There will be no difficulty in this, for all these organisations on both sides are composed of Fascists and they know that the Fascist Government will hold the scales even between them and will prevent either side from exploiting the other.

"I am determined to develop Italian economic prosperity to the highest possible point. The fall of the franc has inevitably had its effect on the exchange value of the lira, and for many raw materials we are dependent on imported supplies; but I intend to reduce these to a minimum.

THE BOLSHEVISTS' FAILURE.

"Such measures as I have taken, and those which I have yet to introduce, could not possibly be adopted under a régime of Socialism or of vain parliamentary discussion. They can only originate in the wise, firm, and benevolent authority of the State, uniting in itself the forces both of employers and employed and using them for the good of the community as a whole.

"In Italy we have achieved what the Russian Bolshevists tried to do and failed. They destroyed capital, but we use it like all other resources of the nation for the common weal."

LADY HOUSTON AND BONDAGE.

SANITY APPEAL TO COURTS.

BRITAIN MAY HAVE DEATH
DUTIES.

JERSEY, June 27th.

The Royal Court of Jersey yesterday heard a petition to annul the curatorship over Lady Houston, widow of Sir Robert Houston, the millionaire shipowner, whose estate has already been ascertained at £8,000,000, although it is not yet fully accounted.

Lady Houston was put under curatorship a month ago by the court on the ground that neither mentally nor physically was she able to take care of herself or her fortune.

The petition was signed by 4 medical specialists—Sir W. Arbuthnot-Lane, Sir Thomas Horder, Sir Maurice Craig, and Dr. E. Farquhar Buzzard—all of whom declared that during an attack of jaundice shortly before her husband's death last April she developed a state of mental confusion but was now fully restored to health and was able to take legal control over her affairs.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

The Attorney-General intervened in the hearing and expressed the opinion that the court would be justified in departing from the normal procedure by granting immediate relief to Lady Houston.

Advocate Le Gros, for the curator, objected and declared that even money could not override the law, to which the Attorney-General retorted: *lux grandis maus, lux grandis remedia* (desperate diseases demand desperate remedies).

The court decided that Jersey law required that a written statement was not sufficient, and adjourned the proceedings to allow the medical specialists and expert alienists to be heard on oath.

Lady Houston, who had been in readiness to depart from Jersey in her yacht directly she left the court, was distressed at the court's decision and had to be assisted out.

"A LEGAL LUNATIC."

To-day I called on Lady Houston at her home, Beafield, St. Saviour, writes a Daily Mail correspondent.

"Surely," she said, as she led the way to the lawn laughing heartily, "the public is not interested in me now that I am a legal lunatic."

Lady Houston ordered tea and served it herself, all the while talking jocularly of her position. Her self-possession was complete, and she discussed in detail the principal social and political events of the past week in London and Paris and revealed a particularly intimate knowledge of the facts of the British coal dispute.

Her actions and speech were those of a normal person, and she was always in the calmest mood when referring to her curatorship.

"Of course," she said, "I am ostensibly the owner of £8,000,000, but if a beggar came this way now I would have to be so humble as to admit that I have not even a penny-piece to give him. Even all my jewels have been taken away from me; my own private income of £6,000 or £7,000 yearly is not allowed me, and I could not even pawn this (picking up a silver sugar bowl) if I wanted to, although I bought it.

"I was described in court to-day as a resident of Jersey. That is nonsense—I have never wanted to be here, and I am really a prisoner in Jersey.

"The statutes of this island were framed specially for the local population, but the fact seems to have been lost sight of that I am not a Jerseyite but an Englishwoman.

"Has anyone ever heard before of a woman who was very ill physically when her husband died being put under guardianship and being declared unable to manage her own affairs? How could any woman manage her own affairs at such a moment of her life!

"OUTRAGEOUS."

"The circumstances in which I was brought to my present plight were really outrageous. A week after my husband's death a party of people, about whose visit I had not been warned, entered my bedroom. Naturally, I was indignant, as that should have been the time when a widow would look for help and sympathy rather than being further embarrassed.

"No letters reached me and those that I wrote were not allowed to leave the island. But instead of losing pluck, I have developed it in this emergency a hundredfold, and during the whole period my mind has been razorlike in its sharpness.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

"I refuse to be beaten at this stage of the disposal of the Houston millions, and next Saturday I propose that the court shall hear not only the four distinguished London doctors but also three other eminent specialists, two from Paris and one from Scotland.

"This money has so far been nothing but a curse to me.

"As regards the claim of the British Treasury for the death duties, which will form a colossal total, I can say definitely that Sir Robert took a domicile in Jersey solely to defeat that demand, but I am certainly not going to encourage resistance to the British Treasury claim. There are no duties payable to the Jersey Exchequer, and so far as I am concerned I am content that they should be paid to Great Britain. I expect there will be immense trouble before I am finally released from my bondage, but I shall fight to a finish."

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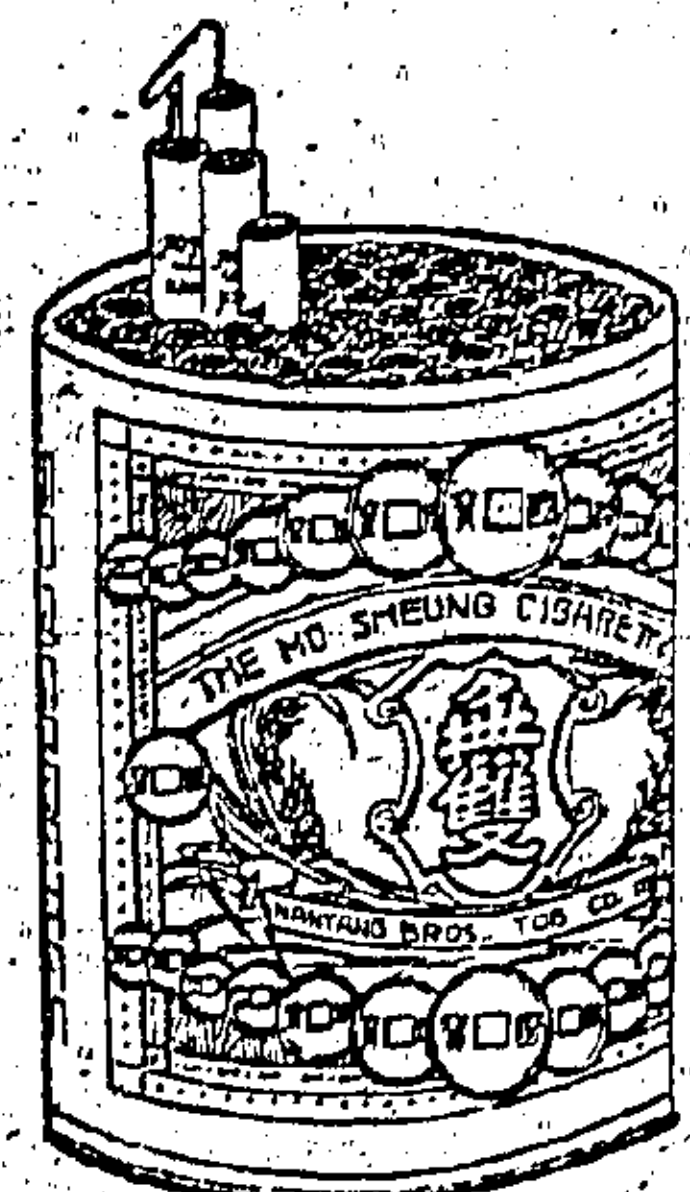
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HONGKONG AMUSEMENTS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Queen's Theatre, Queen's Road Central, on THURSDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1926, at Noon, for the purposes following, namely—

- To receive and consider the annual statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st March, 1926.
- To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation and an Auditor.
- To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
- To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7TH DAY OF AUGUST to the 10TH DAY OF AUGUST both days inclusive.

Dated the 31st day of July, 1926.
By Order of the Board,
CHAS. S. ROSSELET,
Secretary.

HONGKONG AMUSEMENTS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the above named Company will be held in the Queen's Theatre, Queen's Road Central, on the 10TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1926, at 12.15 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution, the Resolution following:—

"That the \$900 Deferred Ordinary Shares of \$5 each and the \$1000 Deferred Ordinary Shares of \$10 each in the Company be re-organized and consolidated into one class of 20,000 Shares of \$10 each to be called ordinary shares and to rank as regards dividend and capital pari passu and each share to confer one vote and that the Company's Memorandum and Articles be altered accordingly."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held on the 28th day of August, 1926, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated the 31st day of July, 1926.
By Order of the Board,
CHAS. S. ROSSELET,
Secretary.

FOR TENANCY—CONDOTT ROAD, SEVEN ROOMS, Drawing, Dining and Card-room, Four Bathrooms, Tennis Court, Use of Flower and Vegetable Garden and Garage—\$40—Unfurnished—\$450—Furnished—plus Tax & Water. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. TEL. C. 4630. [100]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

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Mr. P. M. HODGSON, having Resigned the Honorary Secretaryship of this Association, all Communications and Letters in future should be Addressed to the Undersigned, who has been appointed Honorary Secretary of the Association.

G. E. S. UPSDELL,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1926. [3531]

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W. F. KIMMONS,
Secretary.

26th July, 1926. [3619]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 3RD, 1926.

ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP.

It is necessary that those who reside in

China should acquire an accurate and

intimate knowledge of the political,

economic and social conditions of those

among whom their lot is cast. On such

knowledge depends an intelligent grasp,

and the successful solution, of each new

problem as it arises, problems from which

the ordinary person cannot escape if he

has to deal with the Chinese at all. The

most effective way of doing this, of course,

is to acquire a knowledge of the language.

It must be borne in mind, however,

that many foreigners come to China late

in life, and that most British people have

neither the time for, nor the gift of,

acquiring foreign languages. Moreover,

as English is the secondary language in

the Far East, there is no great stimulus

to special effort in this direction. In

practice, therefore, the ordinary individual has to depend upon other sources for that necessary knowledge upon which depends the right attitude of mind in our dealings with the Chinese.

One effective method is to establish a friendship with a Chinese who is not only well versed in his own lore, but also well acquainted with the English language. The number in this class is a large and growing one. An extension of this procedure would be the formation of small groups which meet together periodically, on a social footing for free and frank discussion of questions of mutual interest, for it is not only necessary that we should understand Chinese ways of thought, but that they should understand ours. Something has already

been done in a small way on these lines in Hongkong and Shanghai, with considerable profit to both sides. If these groups could be increased, not in size, but in number, the resulting benefits would be inestimable. The advantage of such a system is, that it affords opportunities of checking and, if necessary, correcting information and impressions derived from books and newspapers. There is further the benefit, in a group of educated people of this type, of one supplementing and clarifying the facts supplied by the other, and above all there is the vivid effect which accompanies knowledge received from, and associated with, a living personality. Such knowledge is impressed more deeply than that acquired from the dead book, whose author we do not know, or know only by repute.

If such groups, then, would only increase in an informal way, they should lead to a central organization in town, which would cater for the larger needs of the public by providing lectures of an interpretative nature, and perhaps offering a Chinese play occasionally. Finally would come the establishment on normal lines of a central Anglo-Chinese social club, which would probably emerge from a club dedicated in the first instance to outdoor sports. The exceeding charm of this Colony lies in the beauty of its everlasting hills and its green islands, and the curse of it is the absence of level spaces, and the enormous labour and cost involved in creating them. Hence the almost insuperable barrier to an international sports club, which must be fairly central and reasonably accessible if it is to serve its purpose and be effective. Yet the objects aimed at, mutual understanding and goodwill, are of such transcendent importance that some solution must be found to this difficulty.

It has already been suggested in these columns that the Polo Ground is the only ideal site. It is a Naboth's vineyard coveted by many clubs, but, of course, its surrender would have to be an act of grace. The paucity in numbers of polo players and the fact that it is a game which commences at 4 p.m. imply that it is pursued by those who have a fair amount of leisure and are not restrained by business hours. Would it not be possible for them to find accommodation on the Kowloon side near King's Park, and make a magnanimous surrender of a site, which many feel, and feel very deeply, would do much to promote the best interests of this Colony, if set apart for the purpose of a sporting club on a broader basis of membership?

A gust of wind caused a cargo boat to capsize in the harbour yesterday afternoon, and the three occupants, luckily, were rescued by a police launch.

The a.s. President Van Buren brought 503 bags of mail from U.S.A., Hongkong, Japan and Shanghai yesterday morning, this consignment including a number of bags from Home and Europe via Siberia.

A collision occurred between a tram-car and a motor-jerry owned by the Luen Yick Company in Queen's Road East on Sunday. No one was injured, but damage, estimated at \$100, was done to the tram-car.

Professor Maximilian Langener, the telepathist and hypnotist, has in response to many requests, consented to appear at the Theatre Royal for a matinee on Thursday next at 5.33 p.m. prompt. Booking opens at Moutrie's to-day.

A confiscation order was made at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday in regard to two Luger pistols, one revolver and 334 rounds of ammunition which were found unclaimed in the Chinese crews' quarters on the President Jackson on Sunday morning.

Among the passengers who arrived for Hongkong by the around-the-world Dollar liner a.s. President Van Buren yesterday were:—Mr. S. Ismail, Mr. and Mrs. Y. K. Kan, Mr. E. Peter, Mr. T. K. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Chin Sik Yung and Miss Yung.

The rain which came on about noon yesterday upset a number of holiday arrangements, and several club and private sporting fixtures had to be cancelled.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Water Polo League, at which arrangements for matches this season will be discussed, is being held this evening at the Victoria Recreation Club.

A fire occurred at a three-storeyed house in Mongkok on Sunday. The building was used as an umbrella store and a dwelling house. The contents of the ground floor were badly damaged. The blaze was extinguished by the Kowloon Fire Brigade in 15 minutes.

DANISH SHIP GROUNDS.

MISHAP TO THE "DANMARK."

STICKS ON MUD BANK OFF KOWLOON CLOCK-TOWER.

When entering the harbour yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and proceeding down the fairway off Kowloon Point the motor-ship *Danmark*, belonging to the East Asiatic Company, grounded on the mud bank off the Kowloon Clock-Tower.

The vessel was proceeding to the Kowloon Wharf, having just arrived from Copenhagen and Singapore with 760 tons of cargo for Hongkong and 11,000 tons for ports beyond. Being fully loaded she was drawing a good depth of water and grounded in 25 feet. The crew comprises 39 Europeans, and there were also three passengers on board. After grounding, the vessel's stern gradually swung around with the tide until she came to rest with her bows pointing directly towards the Clock-Tower.

The mud-bank which caused the trouble was dredged some time ago to a depth of over thirty feet, but is continually silting up.

The *Danmark* is a comparatively new vessel, this being her second trip from Europe to the Far East, and the second time of entry into Hongkong Harbour. Her gross tonnage is 8,391 and net tonnage 5,342.41. Her draft is 23 feet 10 inches over 20 feet aft, with a mean draft of 22 feet 11 inches.

No damage was sustained by the vessel but she had to remain aground until the early afternoon when she floated off with the high tide.

The local agents for the *Danmark* are Messrs. John Manners & Co.

A similar accident befel the *Tonkin*, belonging to the same line, a few months ago. She went aground at almost the same spot.

While waiting for the vessel to float off the agents commenced the discharging of Hongkong cargo, with a view to saving time, and it is not thought there will be any delay in the departure of the *Danmark* for Shanghai.

WASTING WATER.

DESIRE TO CONSERVE UPPER LEVEL'S SUPPLY.

GARAGE MECHANIC FINED.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. J. T. Ewing, an overseer of the Public Works Department, prosecuted a Chinese for wasting water. He said that the defendant, who was a mechanic in a garage in Caine Road, was seen spraying the roadway with water drawn from a tap in the garage. Mr. Ewing also stated that the P.W.D. wished to conserve the water supply on the upper levels as much as possible.

Defendant pleaded that the roadway was sun-baked that day, and he only wanted to temper the heat in the garage. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

MILLION-ACRE ESTATE SOLD.

SIR ABE BAILEY'S DEAL.

The *African World* is informed that Sir Abe Bailey has arranged for the purchase of the Rhodesia Estate from the Chartered Company. The estate is situated twenty miles north of Umtata and extends to 1,019,000 acres, which will be partly devoted to cotton and tobacco plantations and partly to ranching. The transaction is one of the most important land deals on record in the history of Southern Rhodesia.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory state:—

Depressions cover Indo-China and North China. An anti-cyclone extends from Formosa to the Bonins.

Local forecast:—S.E. or variable winds, moderate, over-cast, occasional rain.

HEAT WAVE FATALITY AT SHANGHAI.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER SUCCUMBS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 2nd.
Lieut.-Commander W. A. Higgins, captain of H.M.S. *Teal*, died at Shanghai to-day, aged thirty-three, a victim of the recent heat wave.

FIGHTING IN CENTRAL CHINA.

SEQUEL TO THE CAPTURE OF CHANGSHA.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

HANKOW, August 2nd.

The Kwangsi troops, which formed the bulk of the reinforcements enabling General Tang Seng-chi to capture Changsha, are now reported to have evacuated that city, as Kwangsi is being invaded by Yüchian troops.

It is believed that this will involve General Tang's immediate retirement.

A LOST MYSTERY.

THE STORY OF THE "MARIE CELESTE."

FACTS NOW RELATED.

It is agreed by all connoisseurs of such things that the case of the brig *Marie Celeste* is one of the best of the world's mysteries. No novelist has ever made a better, but the novelist, of course, is unfairly handicapped by having to provide an explanation of his mysteries which real life is allowed to omit. A hundred attempts have been made to invent a solution. All sorts of crimes from bar-ratry to piracy have been called in aid. But the beauty of the story is that no explanation from the most crudely sanguinary to the most fantastically subtle could account for the bewildering facts in evidence. Now fifty years and more after the weird deeds aboard the *Marie Celeste* were done we find in *Chambers's Journal* what is offered us as the simple truth. But first let us state the mystery.

THE DETAILS.

On Dec. 7th, 1872, an English ship, the *Dei Gratia*, bound from New York to Genoa, by way of Queenstown, came down the Spanish coast and sighted a brig under full sail. This craft made no answer to signals and showed no sign of life. The captain of the *Dei Gratia* sent a boat to investigate. The silent ship was the *Marie Celeste*. She had no one on board. But her boats were all in their chocks; there were five seamen's chests full of clothes in the fore-cabin, and a meal for three was laid in the cabin with cups of tea still lukewarm. The galley stove was warm too, though the fire had been raked out. The ship's cat was comfortably asleep. The captain of the *Dei Gratia* put a crew aboard, took the brig into Gibraltar, and claimed salvage for a derelict.

What would Mr. Sherlock Holmes have made of it? Was it a wild mutiny in which officers and men killed each other? There was no corpse aboard, no blood, no sign of violence. Was the brig abandoned? The crew did not go in their own boats. No ship master would have taken them off and left a sound craft to make salvage for another captain. Did they all go suddenly mad and leap overboard? To say that is to give up the problem as insoluble. But now we have the truth, and, as happens so often, it is profoundly disappointing. No novelist ever let us down so badly with the solution of his mystery as the truth has done here.

THE EXPLANATION.

The explanation is simply that the evidence was faked. The mystery is no mystery. The *Marie Celeste* was not found with no man on board. The *Dei Gratia's* captain said she was in order to make sure of the salvage for an abandoned ship. But as a matter of fact she carried three men and the cook. It is the cook who tells the story now at the mature age of 77. The details offered to us are odd. What the cook has to account for is the elimination of the mate, boatswain, and two men. He does it in detail. The captain's wife was crushed to death by her piano. The captain went mad and jumped overboard. The mate had a quarrel with one of the men and in a drunken scuffle that man went overboard too. Then the *Marie Celeste* made the port of Santa Marta, and mate, boatswain, and one man hurried ashore, vowing they never wanted to see her again. Now, the remaining three had been lent to the *Marie Celeste* by the *Dei Gratia*, and knew that their old ship would be round and about Gibraltar. So they and the cook decided this is the strangest part of the story—to stand across from Santa Marta on the chance of meeting her, which they did. So the cook says, and for all we know every word is true. But we wish he had held his tongue. It was a much better story before he meddled with it.

FRENCH POLITICS.

M. POINCARÉ'S SINKING FUND PROPOSALS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO BE CONVOKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, August 2nd.

M. Poincaré, to-day, is submitting to his Cabinet his scheme for the organisation of a Sinking Fund for National Defence Bonds and Treasury Bonds of a minimum term of one year. In order to give this fund an effective guarantee and make it independent of party politics, laws instituting it will be embodied in the Constitution, for which purpose the National Assembly, consisting of the Chamber and the Senate as one body, is to be convoked at Versailles to sanction the necessary modification of the Constitution.

The National Assembly, apart from regular meetings at the election of the President of the Republic, has only twice been specially convoked, once in 1876, to provide for the transfer of Parliament from Versailles to Paris, and, in 1882, to modify the organisation of the Senate.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

ANOTHER REPORT.

M. Poincaré will to-day lay before the Council of Ministers his plan of a Sinking Fund for National Defence Bonds and Treasury Bonds, issued for periods of less than a year.

The plan will give definite shape to the Government's expressed intention to conform to all undertakings entered into by the State towards creditors and show that the Government does not contemplate forced Consolidation Bonds.

M. Poincaré will confer with a Committee of experts on the stabilising of the franc. As soon as the Finance Bill has passed through the Senate, M. Poincaré will begin an exchange of views with Parliamentary Committees concerning war debts' settlements.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SPANISH DICTATOR.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HIM.

Paris, August 1st.

A message from Barcelona says that an attempt has been made to assassinate General Primo de Rivera, but that the Premier escaped unhurt. He has left for Madrid.

LATER.

It appears that the Premier's assailant hurled a dagger at a closed motor car in which General Primo de Rivera was driving. Nobody was injured. The assailant was arrested.

GERMANY'S FORMER COLONIES.

CONGRESS BEING HELD.

AN OPTIMISTIC PRESIDENT.

Hamburg, August 2nd.

Delegates of various Colonial Societies, including the Naval and Army Association of Tsingtau and cognate African Unions, have assembled at the opening of the German Colonial Congress, otherwise known as the *Korag*.

The President, in welcoming the delegates, expressed confidence in the success of the second campaign, now in preparation and aiming at the return of Germany's colonial possessions.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

CROPS DAMAGED BY HURRICANE.

London, August 1st.

A message from San Juan, Porto Rico, says that a Government report indicates that the recent hurricane damaged thirty per cent. of the coffee crop, which promised to be a large increase over last year's crop.

The sugar crop was only slightly damaged.

MEXICO'S RELIGIOUS

WARFARE.

MORE ARRESTS.

CATHOLICS WEAR MOURNING: HOUSES IN CREPE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Mexico City, August 1st.

The police have arrested seven women and two men who are alleged to be connected with a plot to assassinate President Calles.

The arrested persons are said to belong to the League for the Defence of Religious Liberty.

The police are searching for the alleged ringleader, Senorita Dolores Lemus, a beautiful stenographer, and other suspects.

Up to the present there have been no serious disturbances in the city as the result of the new religious regulations.

A BRITISH PROTEST.

Mexico City, August 2nd.

The British Minister, Mr. E. Ovey, has made representations to the Mexican Foreign Office on behalf of the Anglican Cathedral, which is British and privately owned, but under the jurisdiction of American Episcopal Church.

Mr. Ovey has been instructed to protest against the possible seizure under the new Religious Law now being enforced, specifying that all churches are the property of the nation.

It is understood that the Archbishop of Canterbury has taken a leading part in requesting the British Foreign Office's intervention.

The Mexican Foreign Office has replied that the case will be carefully considered. Dean Peacock, British ex-Army Chaplain, was recently arrested and charged with violating the Religious Laws. The case is *sub judice*.

TRUCE SUGGESTED.

Mexico City, August 2nd.

The Catholic Episcopate, in a statement, express willingness to enter into a truce with the Government over a reasonable length of time until the people by plebiscite decide regarding the religious controversy. They suggest, meantime, suspension of persecution.

Yesterday's labour parade favoured the Government's standpoint. While the demonstrators were passing the palace of President Calles the ministers stood quiet. The Catholics knelt, priestless, in the churches, praying for an improvement in the situation. The economic boycott has had a marked effect.

In some parts of the country the Catholics are wearing mourning, and houses are draped in crepe.

The Dean conducted communion services at his residence, which was not regarded as a violation of the law.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

BATTLE NEAR DAMASCUS.

London, August 1st.

The stubborn nature of the Syrian insurrection is indicated in messages from Egypt, from which it appears that the movement against the French is spreading.

A message from Beirut to the Cairo newspaper *Le Soir* describes a ten-day battle which has been raging since July 18th in the gardens surrounding Damascus, in which 18,000 French troops are engaged. At the moment there has been no decisive victory. The French have razed several villages and bombarded the Kurdish quarter of Damascus.

COBHAM'S FLIGHT.

Batavia, August 1st.

Mr. Alan Cobham has arrived here.

FLORIDA'S HURRICANE.

MANY FATALITIES: HUNDREDS STILL MISSING.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE IMMENSE HAVOC.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Nassau, August 2nd.

The total casualties of the hurricane are now put down at 126 deaths, and 400 missing. One hundred boats were sunk, of which sixty were in harbour.

It is estimated that there was \$8,000,000 worth of damage done to property.

The Sponge Fleet did not suffer so much as at first feared, only eighty out of four hundred boats having gone on the Sponge banks when the storm broke. All are believed lost with 350 members of the crew.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

FAMOUS JEWISH NOVELIST AND DRAMATIST.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

London, August 1st.

The death is announced of the famous Jewish novelist, Israel Zangwill.

[Mr. Zangwill, who has passed away at the age of 62, was practically a self-educated man, but by his own efforts and ability was able to take the B.A. degree at London University. He became an elementary school teacher in Spitalfields and, later, a journalist and novelist, becoming famous mainly by his Jewish stories of the "Ghetto." His literary output was very large, and included novels, plays and poems. He also delivered lectures at Home and in Jerusalem, Holland and the United States. During the war he did much special writing, and became an ardent supporter of the Palestine movement among the Jews. His best-known play was probably "The Melodist," and his latest work "We Moderns" was produced in London last year.]

MAGIC WAY TO MARKETS.

MR. SAMUEL ON TRADE TEAM-WORK.

INSURANCE SCHEME FOR EXPORTERS.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade Department, at a luncheon at the Constitutional Club, said America had brought her selling organisation, at any rate within her own borders, to a fine art, and much of the prosperity of her industry was due to that fact. Was there nothing we could learn from the U.S.A.?

Was there enough team work among our producers? Had we grasped, as certainly as those across the Atlantic had done, the advantages to be secured by the coalescence of industrial interests?

The success in the British chemical trade was due in no small degree to selling arrangements based on amalgamation of interests. A similar amalgamation had been recommended to the coal trade by various people.

Our overseas trade would expand if groups of firms in closely related trades banded themselves together to attack an export market on the spot.

Greater team work between firms, so far as the range of pattern was concerned, and the development of selling skill were going to be the magician's wand to turn our output into profit. We must go to our customers abroad and not wait for them to call on us here in Britain. They would not call on us here.

AN INSURANCE AID.

We were now selling 12,000 motor-cars a year to Australia, and British manufacturers had in some cases produced cars peculiarly suitable for Australian conditions. This had come about by the manufacturers personally tackling this overseas market.

Personal attention, too, had won from competitors a very good slice of the Australian electric trade.

To assist our exporters to extend trade in Australasia, Malaya, Ceylon, and elsewhere, and especially the heavy engineering trades, where long credit was asked for, his Department would shortly grant insurance to British exporters to cover them against risk of loss by bad debts in the export market.

HUSBAND DEAD ON HER SHOULDER.

WIFE'S DISCOVERY AT END OF A DRIVE.

While riding with his wife in a taxi cab through the New Forest, Hampshire, Mr. B. E. Fudge, a Boscombe (Bournemouth) tradesman complained of feeling tired. His wife told him to place his head against her shoulder, and, resting thus, he reached his home about 11 p.m. When the door of the taxi cab was opened to allow the occupants to get out it was discovered that Mr. Fudge was dead.

MR. MELLON'S EURO-

PEAN TOUR.

UNABLE TO GET AWAY FROM FINANCIAL MATTERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, August 2nd.

Le Matin's Geneva correspondent states that Mr. Mellon spent yesterday at Geneva. Interviewed, he said that when he left Washington he intended to spend a holiday in Europe, but a telegram from President Coolidge made him work. He had already discussed financial matters in Paris. He was proceeding to Rome to-day, when finance was again occupying his attention.

ITALIAN COUNT BLACKMAILER.

REVELATIONS IN PARMA BANK SCANDAL.

"BLACK LIST."

The fall of one of the most picturesque and dangerous adventurers in Italian history has been brought about in connection with the bankruptcy of the Agricultural Bank in Parma. Eighteen people have been arrested already, and seven others are still "wanted" by the police, but the central figure of the disaster is Count Lusignani, who is now in prison.

He was born in Rome in 1877, and became a professor of Roman law at the University of Parma. He constantly used his perfect knowledge of law to launch financial schemes which he exploited for his personal interests. His activities for many years were contrary to the law, but he acted in such an astute way that no magistrate was able to issue a writ against him.

LOSS OF £5,000,000.

Even Governments asked for his support, and thus rendered his position formidable. The title of count was granted to him by the Liberal ex-Premier Giolitti as a reward for his electoral services, and although he was an accomplice of a man named Cuccini in another bankruptcy, which involved a loss of £5,000,000, he succeeded in escaping punishment.

One of his chief weapons was a "black list" consisting of documents which might be used against anybody who turned against him. It was the terror of his opponents.

His luck turned when Fascism began in Parma. When the movement started Count Lusignani was one of its greatest adversaries. He instinctively felt that on the day Fascism obtained the upper hand his power would come to an end.

He saw his danger later, and approached the Fascist leaders with the intention of joining the party.

This, however, created great opposition in the Fascist ranks, and the campaign against Count Lusignani was intensified.

Count Lusignani now knew that the end of his career was approaching, and he left Parma for Florence.

He took a suite at the Hotel National, but was discovered, and arrested. The police took him back to Parma, where a man who once controlled the whole town now lives in prison.

KILLED ON EVE OF WEDDING.

BRIDE UNAWARE OF FIANCE'S FATE.

VAIN CHURCH WAIT.

Unaware that her fiancé, Mr. E. Gaiger, of Chertsey, Surrey, had been killed on the previous day, Miss Elsie Lilian Taylor, of Cambridge, went to St. Barnabas Church, Cambridge, for her wedding.

With her friends she waited there for an hour, and the non-arrival of her prospective husband left her prostrate with grief.

It was not until her relatives had started for Chertsey that they were shown a report of Mr. Gaiger's death. He fell in front of a train at the Bank Station of the Central London Railway.

Mr. Gaiger, who was about 40, met Miss Taylor while he was an instructor of cadets at Cambridge during the war, after he had served with the Queen's Royal Rifles in France. He was of a cheerful disposition and a man of education. Miss Taylor is 27.

The bridal bouquet was placed on the coffin.

FUNDS CUT OFF.

BANK AND SPENDTHRIFT GUARDIANS.

RELIEF UNPAID.

The financial affairs of the Pontypriid Board of Guardians, Glamorgan, which is the second largest Poor Law authority in Great Britain, reached a critical stage last month when the board's bankers informed the officials that no further overdraft would be permitted.

The debit balance is nearly £250,000. The board have had permission from the Ministry of Health to borrow a further £70,000, but Lloyds Bank, Ltd., have declined to accept the guarantee of the rates as security, inasmuch as the parishes are already long in arrears in their monthly calls.

The refusal of the bank to grant the overdraft has meant that relief due for payment to thousands of families was suspended, and the salaries of the large staff held in abeyance.

There are 28 Socialists and 24 Independent members on the board.

BRITISH COAL CRISIS.

THE NEXT PHASE OF THE DISPUTE.

DELEGATE CONFERENCES TO BE HELD.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 31st.

The next phase in the coal dispute will be the holding of local delegate conferences of miners during the coming week, to decide for or against ratification of the proposals for settlement drawn up by the executive in conjunction with the Church leaders.

As already stated, the National Delegate Conference, sitting in London yesterday, referred those proposals to the districts and recommended their acceptance.

The labour correspondent of the *Times* says that assuming that the proposals are endorsed in the districts, the executive will be authorised to negotiate with them as a basis. In this connection he cites comment on yesterday's conference, made by one of the executives, who said:—

"The delegates discussed the proposals as though they represented the conditions of peace, that could be had for the asking, whereas we know the Government will not accept them, and we can guess that the owners certainly will not."

The correspondent said that the executive itself has no illusions on the subject. It has already considered what steps it will take when it has obtained authority to proceed. The present intention is not to go either to the Government or to the owners, but to appeal again to the Church leaders to prepare the way for negotiations. The executive attaches great importance to what it believes to be the effect on public opinion of its continued association with the Church leaders.

Apart from this aspect of the situation, there has been a fresh development in the publication of new terms of employment offered to the miners of Leicestershire. The miners are offered rates of wages based on the eight hour day which, it is admitted, must make an appeal to them.

There was an expectation yesterday among the delegates from other Midland areas that fresh proposals would be made to them within a short time, and there are prominent miners' leaders who recognise that if those terms are on the lines that rumour speaks of, the Federation may have to consider before very long the advisability of allowing certain districts to resume work and the making of a levy on employed miners in aid of the unemployed.

"IF CHRIST CAME TO LONDON."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at East Castle-street Welsh Baptist Chapel, W., said:—

What if Christ came to London?

If he had been here during the late general strike I am perfectly certain that all His utterances would have been excluded from the columns of the *British Gazette*. (Laughter.)

Lee editorial blue-pencil of Mr. Winston Churchill would certainly have cut right through the Sermon on the Mount.

I rather think that the Home Secretary would have had Him watched as a dangerous character, preaching doctrines and principles which were subversive of our institutions.

And you would probably find that the next edition of the Gospels, published in the 21st century, would have been compiled, not from the recollection of His disciples, but from the notes taken by the police who attended His addresses. (Laughter.)

I am equally certain that He, probably for approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal for conciliation instead of force, would have been excluded from the Liberal Shadow Cabinet. (Laughter.)

So that I am not sure that He would have been altogether acceptable under present conditions.

His doctrines were revolutionary. They were subversive, like all growth, disintegrating, changing the very character and complexion of things. They were like seeds dropped in the crevices of a great fortress, which gradually destroy by their growth the fortress itself and dismantle it.

AN ENGLISH CHANNEL EARTHQUAKE.

* CONSIDERABLE ALARM FELT.

TREMORS IN SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 31st.

An earthquake which was felt in the Channel Islands yesterday afternoon was of some severity. Houses in Saint Helier and other places rocked for several seconds, and a tidal wave was formed round the coasts. The tremor caused considerable alarm in Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney. Goods fell from the shelves of shops, while in houses pictures and ornaments were shaken from their places on to the floor.

The walls of many large buildings were cracked and Saint Saviour's steeple of the Presbyterian Church is leaning out of position. Several high chimneys fell and damage to windows and green-houses was general. The tidal wave did no damage, but its approach greatly startled bathers, who made a wild scramble for safety.

Slight earth tremors were felt on the French side of the Channel at Saint Malo, Granville, Venes and other places, and on this side of the Channel at Bournemouth and elsewhere in Hampshire and Dorsetshire.

RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVERS.

MANY OF THEM NOT INSURED.

CABINET ACTION COMING.

London, July 1st.

In the House of Lords yesterday Earl Russell moved the second reading of the Motor Vehicle Compulsory Insurance Bill, the object of which was to provide that no licence should be issued for a motor-car unless insurance had been effected against third-party risks.

There were, said Lord Russell, far too many motor-vehicles uninsured and driven by persons who were not solvent when it came to paying damages for injuries inflicted on third parties, with the consequence that the injured person could obtain no redress. He was informed that one country solicitor alone had had 13 cases in the last 6 months in which persons suffering injury from motor vehicles had been unable to obtain damages.

He believed the motoring public was in favour of the principle of the Bill. He proposed that the insurance should be on the vehicle and not on the driver, and that it should be for a sum not less than £5,000.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

Lord Banbury, moving the rejection of the Bill, said that all reckless drivers would be in favour of the Bill because, instead of having to accept the responsibility for the accidents they caused, they would be borne by some other party. He would be borne by a month's hard labour would be more effective. If Earl Russell ever ran over and killed him (Lord Banbury) then some third party would have to pay £5,000 to his heirs. (Laughter.) He would much prefer to know that Earl Russell would have to go to prison for 28 days. Why should careless drivers be made to incur a heavy insurance because there were other drivers who were very reckless?

Lord Sumner dealt with the legal question raised by the Bill, and said he doubted if any insurance company would accept the kind of risk contemplated. The reckless driver could be got at either by making it so dangerous for him to be careless that he would cease to be so, or they could prevent the sale to him of cars capable of being driven at a high speed.

Lord Danesfort, who also opposed the Bill, said that the number of accidents caused by motor-vehicles was deplorable, and the only way to get rid of these was a much stricter administration of the law. Nearly every motor-car exceeded the speed limit, and he never saw a motor-cycle which was not doing so.

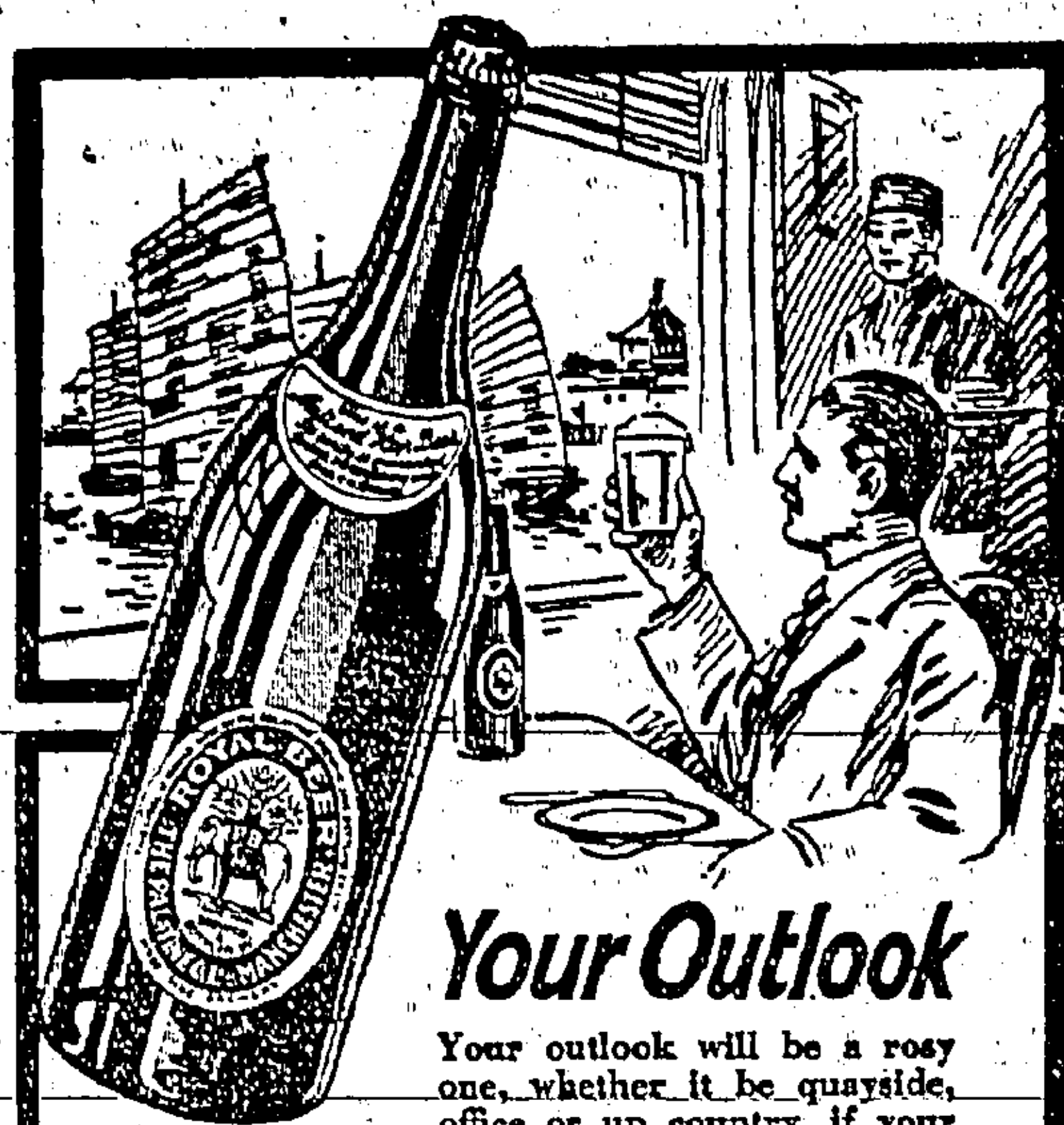
PUBLIC VEHICLES.

Viscount Peel, speaking for the Government, said he understood that the official figures showed that as many as 90 per cent. of motor owners insured against third-party risks, so that the issue was narrow down to the other 10 per cent. The Minister of Transport proposed, to when parliamentary time allowed, to bring in a Bill dealing comprehensively with the registration and licensing of hackney carriages.

The view of the Minister was that a case had been made out for compulsory insurance of public-service vehicles. The Ministry hoped to gain experience from this limited form of insurance, and that they would be able to consider if the system should be carried any farther.

With the assent of the House, Earl Russell then withdrew his Bill.

Col. Wilfrid Ashley, Minister of Transport, in the House of Commons said that he had constantly before him the question of motor accidents, and he hoped, as soon as parliamentary time was available, to introduce a Motor Vehicles Bill which would provide additional powers for dealing with dangerous driving.



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GOLF COURSES OF HONGKONG.

A GREAT ASSET IN THE
BANK OF HEALTH.

THE SECRET OF LOOKING
YOUTHFUL.

(Continued.)

The experts who take golf very seriously say that the old course at Fanling is far better than any of the other local courses. They are loud in its praise. It ought to be much better because, during the last fifteen years, it has absorbed a very large proportion of the revenue of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

Tradition says that the Hon. Mr. Hallifax was mainly responsible for the creation of the Fanling golf courses. It was probably, while he was carrying out administrative work in the New Territories that the idea fixed itself in his mind. There were difficulties about land, etc., but the course came into being. It has brought pleasure to many hundreds—probably thousands—of players since those days.

During the winter it is crowded on Saturday afternoons and on Sundays. Indeed there are so many who wish to play during the week-end on that course that the Committee have been compelled, no doubt reluctantly, to exclude ladies during that period.

LOST BALLS.

Those who have played over the course will agree that it is one that tires a beginner. Unless the player keeps his ball fairly straight he gets into trouble. On each side of the well-kept fairway there is rough ground, longish grass, trees and even ditches. It is hard work hacking a ball out of the rough, and it is depressing to lose balls. It is not very pleasant to have to search for balls with the knowledge that eager players are following and discussing the advisability of limiting the use of the course to those who can play properly.

The week-end is a happy time on the main, or old, course for experts at the game. They play for stakes that vary from a ball a hole to "drinks on the game." They compete for pools and prizes. Some of the lusty fellows hit the ball with such skill and brawn that it travels incredible distances. In the men's club "house"—at the nineteenth hole—they talk of these things all the time, except when they are dicing for drinks. "Jones drove the eighth in one," says Robinson. "Really," says "Sandy," as he lifts his eyebrows "a good hit, but was the wind behind him and did he drive from the back tee?" And then Robinson goes on to give every detail of the great episode.

THE LADIES' CLUB-HOUSE.

Over in the ladies' club-house they are telling similar stories about the games on the new course. It is really a much pleasanter club-house than that for men only. When the improvements are carried out it will be very nice indeed.

If you would really enjoy Fanling to the uttermost, take a holiday for a walk in January. Make up a party of four and stay from Sunday to Sunday in the ladies' club-house.

You have the courses clear almost at any time except on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Sundays and you can, even on those days, escape the crowd who come out by train. You can play in the early morning and in the evening. You can see the others rushing off to catch a train while Belinda and you meander round at leisure.

In the evenings you can play bridge or sit around the fire and yarn. You are too healthily tired to stay up late. If you are energetic you can play golf or get some shooting before breakfast. Unfortunately, the mosquitoes prevent such picnics in the summer.

OTHER COURSES.

There are other golf courses besides the two at Fanling. Happy Valley is the oldest—is that why it is so unreliable now-a-days? Is it senile decay that causes the all-too frequent collapses of the course?

Deep Water Bay is the "picnic" course. It is also crowded now-a-days. If only it could be extended! It suffered during the recent storm, and it is probable that eight holes only will be available for some time.

(Continued on next column.)

BASEBALL.

SOUTH CHINA'S TACTICS.

AN EXPLANATION.

Many of those who were on the grandstand watching the baseball game on Sunday afternoon between South China and the Hongkong Baseball Club appeared to fail to understand why South China should, apparently without reason, allow their last two men to strike themselves out in order to hasten the end of the play.

An official of the South China team, when asked, explained that no discourtesy whatever was intended towards the opposing team or the spectators who had every right to expect that all players would do their best, winning or losing. The time was getting late—the game did not end until about 7.15 p.m.—and the umpire might have exercised his right to call off the game on account of darkness. Should he have done this South China would have lost the day's game. At the beginning of the 7th innings the score was 12 to 11 in favour of the Hongkong Baseball Club. Had the game ended then, South China would have lost. Even before the end of the last innings, in which South China had scored nine runs, the umpire might still have called the game off and on the score of the previous innings played the Hongkong Baseball Club would have been adjudged winners. Moreover, lengthening the 7th innings, by scoring more runs would have left South China under the disadvantage of fielding in the dark. It was thought better, therefore, to stop scoring when they had a lead of eight points—an advantage which it was considered "the Hongkong Baseball Club could not overtake."

VISITORS FROM MANILA.

An All Filipino Baseball team is expected at Hongkong from Manila about the middle of August and three games will probably be played here.

A match has been arranged with South China for August 16th; with the U.S.S. "Helen" for the 17th; and with a picked Hongkong team for the 18th. The Hongkong team has not yet been selected, and each club in the League is being asked to name two or three candidates.

The Filipino Club is naming V. Zafra, J. M. de la Cruz, and T. Leonard and South China put forward S. L. Lee, Richard Shim, and K. F. June.

A veteran player in Hongkong, when asked to select a Hongkong nine, proposed the following:—Pitcher, Cockey or S. Hachiuma; 1st, Leonard (Filipino); 2nd, Ransom (H.K.); 3rd, Gosano (Beverly); a.s., S. L. Lee (S.C.); catcher, H. Hachiuma (Japanese); i.f., Zafra (Filipino); C. F. Kosano (Japanese); and r.f., Shim (S.C.).

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL BOWLS.

RAIN CAUSES POSTPONEMENT OF COMPETITION.

Rain has again interfered with the inter-departmental lawn bowls competition for the O'Sullivan-Goscombe Challenge Cup.

Yesterday it had been arranged that the P.W.D. would meet the Prisons Department, in order that the programme might be adhered to without re-arrangement of dates. Owing to the rain, however, this game had to be cancelled. It will now be played at the earliest opportunity.

The Sanitary Department will meet the Revenue Department in the top final semi-final; while the winners of the P.W.D. Prison match will play the Education Department in the other semi-final. The final game has been provisionally fixed for Sunday, August 22nd.

Of the Shek O and Kowloon courses we must write on some other occasion. The former is for *taipans* only.

The Portuguese have a course at Fanling and the Japanese one at Shatin. There is or was a tiny course at Cheung Chan, but one hears nothing of it now-a-days.

What is urgently needed is a public course where any Tom, Dick or Harry could pay a green-fee and get a game. There are many such courses in Britain. (The Government might create one at Stanley or some other suitable place on the island. It would be a boon to many. Golf is a game that keeps one healthy in the tropics. Let us ask Dr. Koch to take up this matter on behalf of the community.)

The ladies say that golf gives them a figure that is "slim and genteel." It is, at any rate, the fashionable figure of to-day. It makes the man look only a year or two older than their daughters. Activity of the body keeps the ladies youthful. It saves the men from acquiring the pear-shaped figure that used to be so common in the Far East. Perhaps that is why golf is now-a-days so popular.



Two sports—
one smoke

Fishing or shooting?—Each sport has its adherents believing their pastime unrivalled. But both agree that for cigarettes there can be only one choice—

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FUTILE TEST MATCHES.

GAME IN THE HANDS OF
VETERANS.

THE TASK OF THE YOUNGER
GENERATION.

Should Test matches be played out? Should the present time limit of three days be increased to four? Or should the rules be altered in such a way as to make it compulsory that runs should be made quickly?

These are questions that many people are asking in England to-day at Lord's.

Cricketers generally are against any change in the rules.

A strong point of view is that batsmen should go in with the idea of either getting runs or getting out.

Yet, there is nothing new in the fact of a Test match drawn because the wicket was too good and the bowling too moderate for a game to be finished in three days.

In 1899 only one of the five Test matches was finished, largely because too many runs were made by each side for definite results to be possible. Yet the rules were not altered and quite a number of Test matches have been finished inside three days since then.

NO GREAT BOWLERS.

The fact is that at the present time both England and Australia are comparatively poor in bowling strength, says the *Daily Mail*. And no change in the rules can restore the balance when the batting is better than the bowling.

Should batsmen score faster? Should they remember that time is short and keep their eyes on the clock? That is another question. All the evidence of the Lord's Test match was that the batsmen on both sides played exactly the same game in a three-days match as they would play if the match could be continued for a month.

Quicker scoring, not changed rules, alone can produce definite results in the time limited to cricket.

The game has got into the hands of the veterans. It was a sign of old age when Hobbs took fifty minutes to score 30 runs after he had scored his century, at a time when England were perfectly safe from defeat.

The salvation of Test match cricket must come from the younger generation. They must be made to realize that the ball is manufactured to be hit, not merely patted, and that to score at an average pace of 60 runs an hour is not the way to win in three days.

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.,
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THE Motor Ship "DANMARK"
having arrival. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of August, 1926, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash on the 7th of August, 1926, at 10 a.m.
All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 12th of August, 1926, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JOHN MANNERS & CO. LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1926. [3841]

S.S. "CAPITAINE FAURE"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, ANVERS, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON, etc., in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 8 A.M. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Friday, the 6th August, 1926, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Monday, the 9th August, 1926, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged Packages will be examined on Friday, the 6th August, 1926, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
J. LIMAGE
Agent.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1926. [3840]

PRINCE LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel "JAPANESE PRINCE"
having arrived from the above Port on 28th July, 1926, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, August 6th, 1926, at 10 a.m.
All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th August, 1926, will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.
King's Building,
Telephone C. 3165.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1926. [3837]

LAWN TENNIS.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES AT
MACAO.

DEFEAT OF HONGKONG'S INDIAN TEAM.

In a series of matches at Macao during the week-end holiday, between Macao and an Indian team from Hongkong, Macao won in sensational style by five matches to love.

The Indian team, consisting of three pairs, left Hongkong last Saturday afternoon and arrangements were made to meet three pairs of Macao, each pair to play three matches, the best of three sets during Sunday and Monday. The Portuguese won the required number of matches on the first day and, therefore, there was no play yesterday.

The detailed scores of the five matches are as follows:—

- (1)—J. M. de Senna Fernandes and D. J. Villa-Franca:
beat H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Hamid, 6-3, 6-0.
- (2)—beat S. A. Rumjahn and E. Moosdeen, 6-0, 6-3.
- (3)—A. H. de Melho and C. da Silva:
beat I. A. Razack and S. A. Hamid, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1.
- (4)—beat H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Hamid, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2.
- (5)—R. da Rocha Xavier and M. A. da Silva:
beat S. A. Rumjahn and E. Moosdeen, 6-4, 6-2.

In the opening match, H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Hamid for Hongkong ran away with the first three games and then fell off against the excellent combination of the Macao pair, Fernandes and Villa-Franca who, despite the effective individual play of H. D. Rumjahn, won twelve straight games and the first match for Macao.

The second match was more even and went to de Melho and da Silva, who won after having lost the first set to I. A. Razack and S. A. Hamid. The Hongkong pair did very well in the first set, winning it after being 3-5 down.

Xavier and da Silva won the third match at the expense of S. A. Rumjahn and E. Moosdeen by two sets to love. The combination of the Portuguese eclipsed the individual play of S. A. Rumjahn and was mainly responsible for their two sets to love victory.

Fernandes and Villa-Franca repeated their earlier success against S. A. Rumjahn and E. Moosdeen, whom they defeated without difficulty. The Hongkong pair put up rather a feeble struggle in the last set.

The fifth and final match was the most even. H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Hamid began badly and lost a love set. They turned the tables on Melho and da Silva in the second set and showed the best combination of their team. The third set was more even than the score suggests and some excellent rallies were seen.

EXHIBITION MATCH.

Subsequently, H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn, doubles champion of the Colony, played an exhibition doubles match against Villa-Franca and Fernandes, the best doubles pair of Macao. The match was an excellent one and the standard of play was judged to approach championship standard of Hongkong. The Macao pair showed up extremely well, and led at one time by 5-2 but, showing great reserve, the Rumjahns drew level. Sparkling tennis followed and excitement ran high as the Portuguese pair led each time with the local pair levelling. The score went to 41 all, when the Rumjahns broke through their opponents' service only to lose their own. The exhibition was stopped at 12 all, on account of falling light.

LAWN TENNIS.

MISS WILLS IN BRILLIANT FORM.

TILDEN AGAIN DEFEATED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 1st.
Miss Helen Wills, playing in her first tournament since her illness, defeated Miss Mary Browne, 6-3, 6-2, in the final of the Maidstone Club's Invitation Tennis Tournament.

Miss Wills played in championship style throughout.

Vincent Richards, for the third successive time this year, defeated Tilden in the final of the Metropolitan Championship, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

New York, August 2nd.
Richards and Francis Hunter beat Tilden and Wiener, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

FOOTBALLERS ON STRIKE.

PLAYERS WITHDRAW FROM
SOUTH CHINA A.A.

NEW ORGANISATION PROPOSED.

Some forty well-known Chinese footballers, who are stated to be dissatisfied with the management of the South China Athletic Association, have decided to withdraw from the football teams of the Association.

The players had asked the Association previously to help them in case of necessity. When a player is injured he now has to pay all his expenses and it was argued that as most of the players were poor, the Association should contribute something towards their doctors' bills.

The Association replied that such payments would be contrary to the regulations governing amateur football, and would turn the players themselves into professionals.

The players then asked that a new and separate organisation should be formed, holding that such an organisation formed by the players would provide fairer treatment.

This proposal was rejected, and the footballers decided to form the Association themselves. The new body is called the South China Association Footballers' Fraternity Organisation.

Amongst the members are the pick of the footballers who comprised the South China teams last season. The Association, with its large membership, can, of course, raise other teams, but they will necessarily be handicapped for the time being by the absence of the "crack" players. It is stated, however, that membership of the new organisation does not necessarily mean complete severance of membership in the parent body.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1926.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN,
EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
August 3rd	5.53 a.m.	7.03 p.m.
4th	5.56	7.02
5th	5.56	7.02
6th	5.56	7.02
7th	5.57	7.01
8th	5.57	7.01
9th	5.58	7.00
10th	5.58	6.59
11th	5.58	6.59
12th	5.59	6.58
13th	5.59	6.57
14th	5.59	6.56
15th	6.00	6.55
16th	6.00	6.54
17th	6.01	6.54
18th	6.01	6.53
19th	6.02	6.52
20th	6.02	6.52
21st	6.02	6.51
22nd	6.03	6.50
23rd	6.03	6.49
24th	6.03	6.48
25th	6.03	6.47
26th	6.04	6.46
27th	6.04	6.45
28th	6.04	6.44
29th	6.04	6.43
30th	6.05	6.43
31st	6.05	6.42

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 2nd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.82	29.84
Temperature	84	77	76
Humidity	75	91	93
Wind Direction	8	8SE	E
Force	3	4	1
Weather	0	0D	0R
Rain	0.00	0.00	1.51

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st ... 88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd ... 75

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 3rd to 9th, 1926.

		HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
Tues.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		5 19	5 7	0 34	2 3
Wed.	4	5 56	6 2	1 14	3 3
		6 8	6 2	1 33	1 7
Thurs.	5	6 52	6 5	0 2	3 4
		6 9	6 1	2 17	1 3
Fri.	6	7 38	6 8	0 48	3 4
		8 49	6 8	2 54	1 0
Satur.	7	8 17	7 0	1 31	3 3
		10 21	4 2	8 30	6 8
Sun.	8	8 56	7 1	2 12	3 2
		10 49	4 3	4 58	6 8
Mon.	9	9 32	7 1	2 12	3 1
		11 14	4 4	4 29	6 8

"HANDS OFF WEST ABYSSINIA."

NO SUPPORT FOR BRITISH CONCESSION SEEKERS.

An important explanation was made by Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons in connection with the Anglo-Italian agreement to foster the opening up of Abyssinia.

The Government, he stated, by recognising the exclusive Italian economic influence in Western Abyssinia, bind themselves not to press the claims of British subjects competing with the Italian concession seekers in that district. When Capt. Wedgwood Benn asked what the Abyssinian Government think of these new British and Italian claims, Sir Austen replied: "We are not going to take up discussion with the Abyssinian Government until they have had time to consider the matter."

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked if Sir Austen meant that only Italians would be permitted to claim concessions in West Abyssinia.

Sir Austen replied that the British Government cannot give away the rights of any nation, or nationals, but what it does is to undertake not to support British subjects in seeking concessions in the area in competition with Italians.

He added, in reply to Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, that the treaty cannot be used to coerce Abyssinia.

Under the agreement Great Britain undertakes to support Italy's claim for a concession to build a railway across Western Abyssinia, and Italy to support the British claim for a concession to construct a barrage at Lake Taana, with a view to storing its waters for the Blue Nile.

PIMPLES SPREAD ALL OVER FACE

Also on Body and Limbs. Pain Unbearable. Cuticura Heals.

"I had a terrible time with pimples that broke out on my face and soon spread all over it. I was unable to shave my chin because it was so sore. The pimples also broke out on my body and limbs, and when I got warm the pain was unbearable. Sleep at night was out of the question."

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and purchased more and now I am completely healed." (Signed) C. W. Stanwell, 35, Vincent Parade, Bullish Heath, Birmingham, Eng.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal and Cuticura Talcum to powder and sweeten are ideal for daily toilet purposes.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world, the sample free of charge. Write for same, Laid, 21, Market St., London, E.C. 3. Also for mail orders with price.

Box 17, the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

The Triumph: "Jim's eyes flashed, but he concealed them beneath drooping lips."

Westlothian Courier: "Seventy-nine years of age, Mr. — has spent eighty years in Armadale."

Pudsey and Stanningley News: "Her hair was of the same material as the dress."

Pearson's Weekly (serial): "With a mouth firmly shut and head thrown back, he said in a sepulchral voice."

Violet Magazine: "Christine had never received a penny back of her £100; nothing but her weekly salary handed to her with a sour face every night."

INSURE

YOUR

MOTOR CAR

WITH

GILMANS.

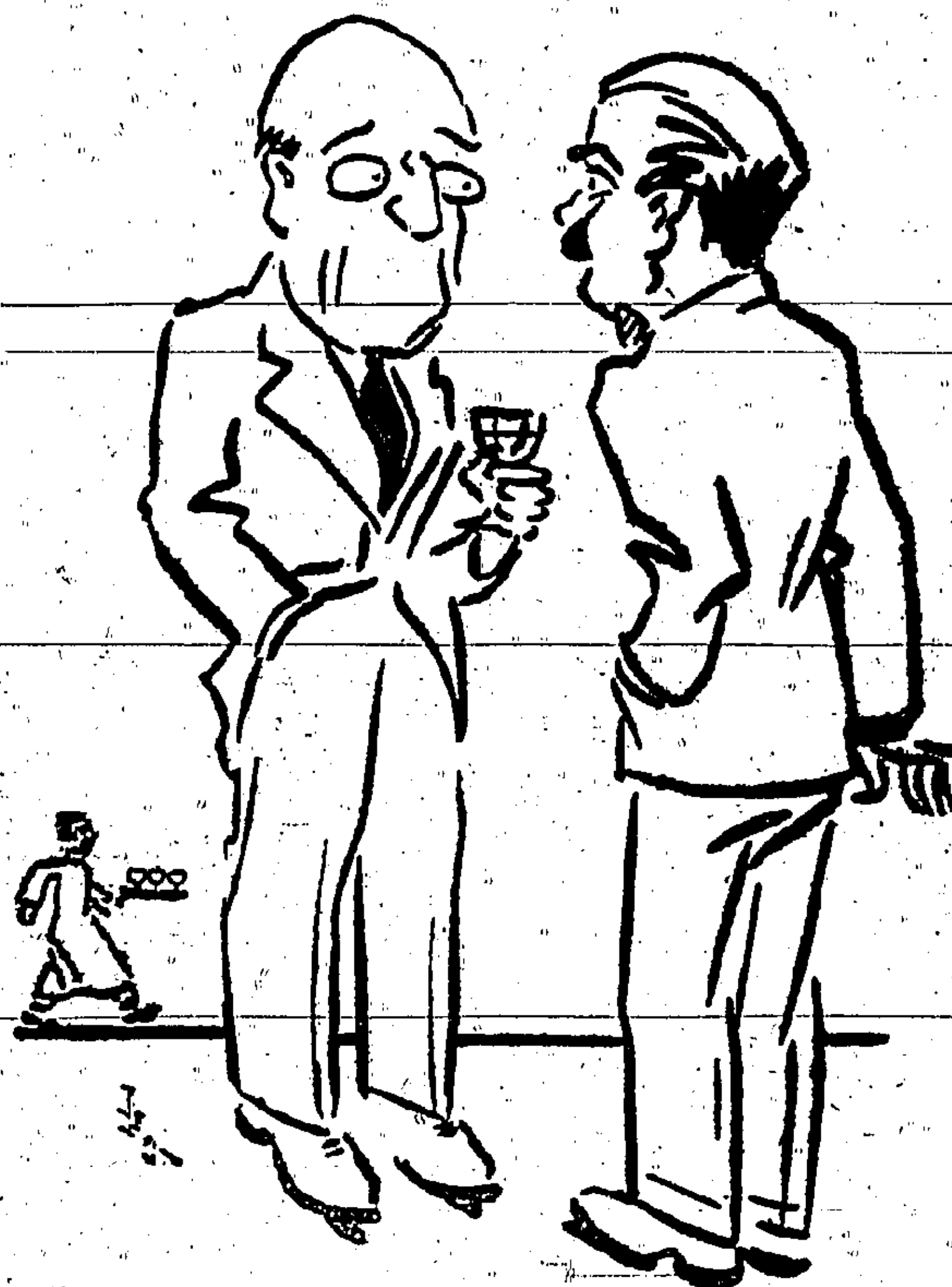
THE

OCEAN' COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

"When you have no time to think, the obvious alternative is to write."—A. B. Walkley.

"The less a person knows the more attention he should have."—Judge J. E. Guinotte.

"Without character, the monument to success would be as unstable as an edifice where the mortar is deficient in lime."—John Hays Hammond.



I was talking to-day to a BLOKE

About coal,—in the house,—I said "SMOKE

And SHUTS are I find,

Buried deep in my MIND"

"GO and wash,"—he replied,—And use COKER"

For full particulars apply to the

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS Co., Ltd.

16A, Des Voeux Road Central, or West Point.

Tel. C. 4704—C. 47.

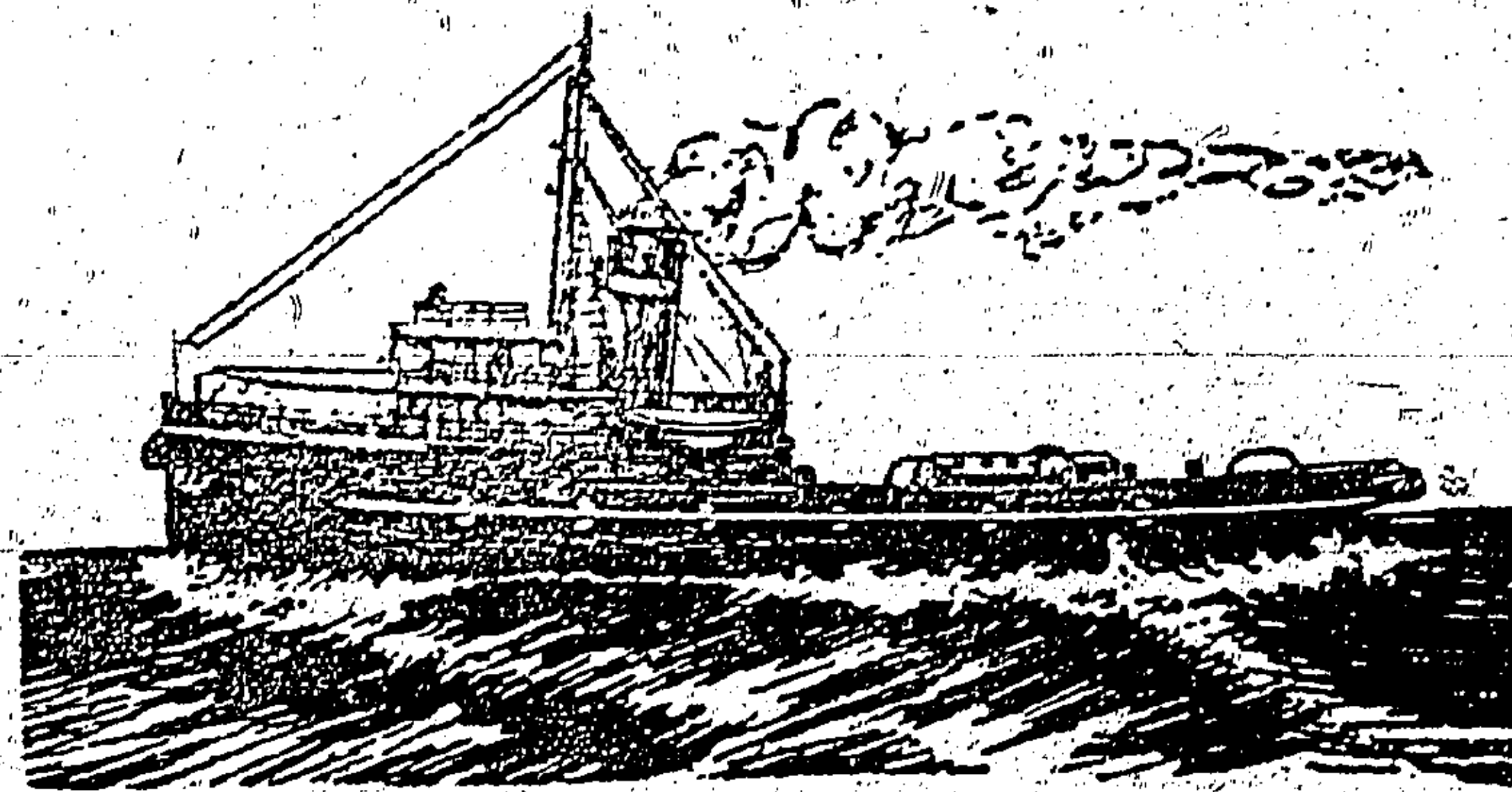
[A.P.B.]

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Steel Twin-Screw, Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer.

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 168' B.P., Breadth 24' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, HONGKONG.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

August 1st.

Pook Sang, British str., 1,987 tons, Capt. P. R. G. Cumming, from Calcutta via Straits. She left Calcutta on July 14th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Genbu Maru, Japanese str., 1,057 tons, Capt. S. Itoh, from Keelung, which port she left on July 29th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 33.—M.B.K.

Genbu Maru, Japanese str., 6,784 tons, Capt. M. Shigyo, from Bombay via Singapore, she left Bombay on July 14th, with cotton and yarn, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Kwangtung, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. R. T. Stephens, from Singapore and Hoilow, the latter port she left on July 30th, with firewood and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—B. & S.

August 2nd.

Calulu, British str., 3,327 tons, Capt. James W. Bundred, from Sydney, the former port she left on July 10th and the latter on July 30th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—Dodwell & Co.

Danmark, Danish motorship, 5,342 tons, Capt. Kundsen, from Copenhagen and Singapore, the latter port she left on July 28th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—John Manners & Co.

President Van Buren, American str., 8,195 tons, Capt. M. Ridley, from Boston and Shanghai, the former port she left on July 2nd and the latter on July 30th, with 1,137 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Tanda, British str., 4,226 tons, Capt. E. Pilcher, from Melbourne, which port she left on June 30th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Genbu Maru, Japanese str., 6,277 tons, from San Francisco via ports, she left Shanghai on July 30th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

August 2nd.

Genbu Maru, for Nagasaki.
President Van Buren, for Manila.
Sui Fik, for Sha U Chung.
Tak Hing, for Han Hoi.
Yingchow, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Tanda*, from Australia, on August 2nd.—Landings at Hongkong: Mr. J. A. Thompson, Miss A. G. Jacobs, Miss R. Henne, Mrs. Dierickson, and Mr. T. Haddock. Passengers passing through Hongkong were: Mr. W. Stewart, Miss M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. James, Miss A. B. James, Miss M. W. Tweedie, Mr. G. J. McKenna, Miss H. R. Samsing, Mrs. A. B. Story, Miss V. Story, Mr. C. McDowell, Mr. F. McLeod, Mr. F. H. McLeod, Jr., Miss B. Kinneard, Mrs. E. Staveley, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Way, Mrs. E. Sutton, Mrs. A. G. Alexander, Mr. J. H. Fuller, Mr. J. Fuller, Jr., Mr. J. Davis, Mr. J. D. Waggoner and infant, and Mrs. J. D. Mosby.

Per s.s. *President Van Buren*, from Boston via ports, arrived Hongkong on August 2nd.—Mr. F. Joquin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rose, Mrs. I. Avery, Mrs. I. F. Brown, Mr. G. N. Lamb, Miss M. McDowell, Mr. G. McKenna, Mr. S. Stonied, Miss D. Williams, Miss N. B. Canavan, Dr. F. M. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Hood and the Misses Hood, Mrs. E. L. Smith, Mr. J. T. Irvine, Mrs. J. H. Moulton, Miss R. Moulton, Mr. L. Quadrelli, Mrs. K. Wilson, Mr. A. W. Lander, Mrs. H. Brandes, Mr. S. Ismail, Mr. H. Nitz, Mr. E. Peter, Mr. S. A. Turner, Miss F. Baker, Mr. Wm. H. Montgomery, Mrs. W. R. Montgomery, Mr. Jack Montgomery, Miss Lois Montgomery, Miss A. Pahud, Mr. and Mrs. John Reilly, Jr., and Miss Frances Reilly.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. s.s. *Tanda* will leave for Moji, Kobe and Yokohama to-day (Tuesday) about 5 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Yokohama on August 2nd, and is due at Hongkong on August 10th.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in dock:—*Talkoo Dock*:—*Corbis*, *Anatina*, *Koying*, and *Chengtu*.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

There was a notable increase in freight entered yesterday. With five more arrivals than during the previous twenty-four hours, Hongkong cargo increased by over 5,000 tons, while freight for ports beyond showed an increase of over 17,000 tons. Although three British vessels arrived, their entries for Hongkong were poor, the bulk of the freight being carried by ships under other flags. Only one of the British steamers carried freight for other ports.

At 9 a.m. yesterday there were 49 vessels in the harbour, of which 28 were British. During the previous 24 hours eleven vessels arrived, viz., three British, one Danish, one American, one Dutch, one Japanese and three Chinese. The departures during the same period numbered seven, viz., one Chinese for Hauboi, one Chinese for Sha U Chung, one American for Manila, one British and one American for Shanghai, one British for Takao and one Japanese for Swatow.

CARGO ENTERED.

(For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong 11,593 tons.
For ports beyond 29,102
Total 40,695

(For the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday.)

For Hongkong 6,198 tons.
For ports beyond 10,300
Total 16,498

Of the cargo for Hongkong, the three vessels arrivals brought 1,943 tons. Vessels of other nationalities bringing the remaining 10,355 tons. The best returns were 1,137 tons and 5,135 tons of general freight, and 2,639 tons of coal. Of the cargo for ports beyond, the highest freights carried were 11,000 tons and 9,159 tons.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Kwangtung (British) from Singapore and Hoilow with 600 tons of general cargo and mail;
Calulu (British) from Sydney and Hoilow with 93 tons of general cargo and mail.

Pook Sang (British) from Calcutta and Singapore with 500 tons of general cargo, mail and 900 tons for ports beyond.

Danmark (Danish) from Copenhagen and Singapore with 760 tons of general cargo, mail and 11,000 tons for ports beyond;

President Van Buren (American) from Boston and Shanghai with 1,137 tons of general cargo, mail and 3,860 tons for ports beyond;

Tysvalak (Dutch) from Batavia and Balikpapan with 2,900 tons of sugar, 1917 tons of general cargo, and 319 tons of transhipped cargo, mail and 2,200 tons of sugar, 656 tons of general cargo and 237 tons of arrack for ports beyond;

Genbu Maru (Japanese) from Keelung with 2,639 tons of coal;

Genoa Maru (Japanese) from Bombay and Singapore with 673 tons of general cargo, mail and 9,159 tons for ports beyond;

Sui Fik (Chinese) from Sha U Chung with eight tons of general cargo;

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau with three tons of vegetables.

As yesterday was a holiday, and the Harbour Office was closed in the afternoon, it is not possible to give a list of vessels arriving later in the day.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia*, which it will be remembered had a breakdown in her machinery at Shanghai on her last trip from Hongkong, returned here yesterday morning. The liner had repairs effected at Nagasaki and her passengers for Vancouver were transhipped to another vessel. The *Empress of Australia* is now on her way to England, in ballast, and on arrival there is to be refitted and re-engined before taking her place on the trans-Atlantic run.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 553, of which the s.s. *Pook Sang* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore carried 233.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Asia (Q.P.R.), due August 10th.

Nanking (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), due August 12th.

Nagpure (P. & O.), due to-day, about 3 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS EXPRESS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

17 Days from Hongkong to Vancouver.

LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIPS.

Special FARES to EUROPE

£120 \$112 £83

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

STEAMERS.	Hongk.	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Oct. 29
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 27

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG-MANILA-HONGKONG-SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Aug. 11	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 16
Aug. 25	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 30

Passenger Department:

Tel. C. 753.

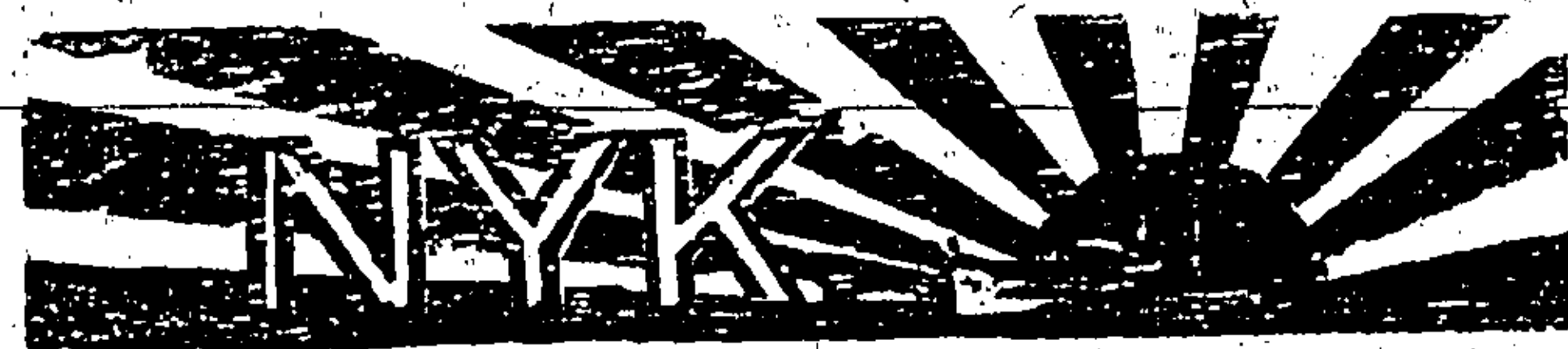
Freight and Express:

Tel. C. 42.

Cables: GACANPAO.

Cables: NAUTILUS.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU ... Monday, 9th Aug. at Noon
KORONA MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Aug. at Noon
SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 7th Sept. at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th Aug. at Noon
ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Oct.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 14th Aug.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Friday, 6th Aug.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

HAKATA MARU ... Friday, 6th Aug.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
AWA MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Aug.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 21st Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 9th Aug.
PENANG MARU ... Thursday, 12th Aug.
TOYOOKA MARU ... Monday, 16th Aug.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

For further information, apply to—
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Tuesday, 3rd Aug. at 2 p.m.
KOBE via AMOY & MOJI	FOOKSANG	Wednesday, 4th Aug. at 6 a.m.
TSINGTAU via FOOSHOW & SHANGHAI	HONGSANG	Wednesday, 4th Aug. at 5 p.m.
HONGKAI	HONGSANG	Thursday, 5th Aug. at 9 a.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	HOSANG	Thursday, 5th Aug. at 7 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI	NAMSANG	Sunday, 8th Aug. at 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG	MINGSANG	Sunday, 8th Aug. at 8 a.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSANG	Tuesday, 10th Aug. at Noon
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	YATSHING	Wednesday, 11th Aug. at Noon
HAIPHONG	LEESANG	Sunday, 15th Aug. at 8 a.m.
OSAKA via SHANGHAI	KUTSANG	Tuesday, 17th Aug. at 7 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	YUENSANG	Tuesday, 17th Aug. at Noon
CHINKIANG	KWONGSANG	Wednesday, 18th Aug. at Noon
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	CHEONGSANG	Sunday, 22nd Aug. at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	HINSANG	Tuesday, 24th Aug. at 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	KUMSANG	Tuesday, 24th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA		

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Discharges Leaves Hongkong
"GLENOGLE"	4th Aug.	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	25th Aug.
"GLENAMORY"	24th		London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.
"GLENGARRY"	2nd Sept.		
"GLENAPP"	18th	"GLENOGLE"	22nd Sept.
"GLENSHANE"	5th Oct.		London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

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THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... Aug. 8th, 5 p.m.
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... Aug. 19th, 6 a.m.

TO EUROPE—£120—£112

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Routes. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking arranged.

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... Aug. 12th, 5 p.m.
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... Aug. 24th, 5 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING.

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

"CITY OF BARODA"

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THE above Steamer having Accommodation for over 100 First Class Passengers will be Despatched via PHILIPPINES, STRAITS, COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL on 5th NOVEMBER, 1926, for NEW YORK where she is due to arrive on 3rd JANUARY, 1927.

For Freight or Passage Apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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THE AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

For SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE via MANILA
ILOILO, SANDAKAN, BALIKPAPAN & RABAU.

S.S. "CALULU" ... Sailing on or about 6th August.

For Freight and Particulars, Apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 1030.

[1316]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "SIAM"

will be loading for VALENCIA, MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

On or about 28th of August, 1926

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Peru" ...	28th July	28th September
M/S. "Danmark" ...	4th August	10th September
S.S. "Kina" ...	12th August	
M/S. "Asia" ...	10th September	6th October

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings (from Marseilles)	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailing for S'hai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT ... A			3rd Aug., 1926.
GENERAL METZINGER A			17th Aug. "
AMAZONE ... B	16th July, 1926	17th Aug., 1926	14th Sept. "
ANGERS ... B	30th July, "	31st Aug. "	22nd Sept. "
D'ARTAGNAN ... A	13th Aug. "	14th Sept. "	12th Oct. "
ANGKOR ... B	27th Aug. "	28th Sept. "	20th Oct. "
PORTROS ... A	10th Sept., 1926	12th Sept. "	9th Nov. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and First Doctor's Attendance.)
A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 99. 0d. Od. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 85. 0d. Od.
STEAMERS 2nd ... 2 70. 0d. Od. STEAMERS 2nd ... 2 61. 0d. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st July.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRAFFIC—REPRESENTATION.

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Service of Fast Motor Vessels

MARSEILLES, ALGERS, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Loading About
m.s. "CANTON" ... 31st August
m.s. "NANKING" ... 15th Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

m.s. "CANTON" ... 4th Aug.
m.s. "NANKING" ... 8th Aug.

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

G. E. HUYGEN.

Hongkong.

Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES,

**NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... Via Suez Canal From Hongkong 13th August

BOSTON & NEW YORK**AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

(ANDREW WILK & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT**"ELLERMAN" LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £93. 2nd Class £60.
"B" 1st Class £50. 2nd Class £25.**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA****ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE**

STEAMER From Hongkong July/August.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Upetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Lourenco Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791

**P. & O., British India
Apear and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR**STRAITS, JATA, BURMA, ORIXON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug. Noon	Mars. Casablanca, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Mars. Casablanca, London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NAGPORE"	8,283	10th Sept.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"KEYBER"	8,114	30th Oct.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"DELTA"	8,097	25th Dec.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MOREA"	10,918	5th Feb.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Mars. Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hull.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	5th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	10,000	13th Aug.	do.
"SANTHA"	6,943	4th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	7,754	7th Sept.	do.
"TALAMBA"	10,006	— Sept.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	23rd Sept.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	3rd Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TANDA"	6,358	27th August	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	29th Oct.	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TANDA"	6,300	3rd Aug. 5 p.m.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"NAGPORE"	8,283	4th Aug. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,943	14th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SANTHA"	7,754	21st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	— Aug.	Yokohama only.
"NELLORE"	8,253	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	3rd Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KASEGAR"	9,005	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	13th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KEYBER"	8,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	25th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANA"	8,153	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,358	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASEGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 9 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Cornsought Road Central, HONGKONG. Ag. 11-1

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR AMOY & FOOCHOW**AND RETURN**

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAINING ... Capt. W. C. Farnmore, Tuesday, 3rd August, at 5 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG" and "HAIHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.**

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	...	On 3rd Aug.	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	...	On 4th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	...	On 5th Aug.	8 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	...	On 6th Aug.	8 a.m.
BANGKOK	...	On 6th Aug.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	...	On 7th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	On 8th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	...	On 10th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	...	On 10th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	On 12th Aug.	10 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	...	On 13th Aug.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	...	On 13th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	...	On 14th Aug.	6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 36.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE ENTERED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"**

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

Via MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamship.	From Hongkong (about)	Sailing Hence (about)
CHANGTE	11th August	18th August, Noon
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	8th October	15th October
TAIPING	9th November	17th November

For Freight and Passage Apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 36.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 19th August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND

DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hongkong.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... 5th August

S.S. "FIUME L" ... 4th September.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZIA L" ... 8th August

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... 31st August

S.S. "FIUME L" ... 30th September.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMYOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st August.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

[17]

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... Via Suez Canal 13th August.

S.S. "DECCALION" ... Via Suez Canal 27th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

[21]

PRINCE LINE**IMPROVED SERVICE**

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON**NEW YORK****PHILADELPHIA**

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 5th Sept., 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3166.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.

[19]

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands

Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and

North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

Steamship.	From Europe (about)
S.S. "OOSTKERK"	23rd August.
S.S. "OUDERKERK"	18th September.
S.S. "SIMALOEER"	18th October.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

Steamship.	From Hongkong (about)
S.S. "GEMMA"	7th August.
S.S. "ZORNA"	20th September.
S.S. "OOSTKERK"	2nd October.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

York Building

Telephone Central No. 1574

[21]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	To	Date
Straits	Nagpur	3rd Aug.
Shanghai	Panama	3rd Aug.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Lincoln	5th Aug.
Europe via Suez (letters & papers, London 8th July, & parcels 1st July)	Pres. Jackson	7th Aug.
Manila	Changsha	11th Aug.
Admiralty & Manila	Pres. McKinley	11th Aug.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Hayes	18th Aug.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Cleveland	19th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Sandakan	Marang	Tuesday, 3rd, 12:30 p.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseille—due Marseilles, 4th Sept.	Panama	Reg. 1:45 p.m.
Amoy & Fookow	Hai Ning	2:30 p.m.
Amoy	Fookow	5:00 p.m.
Haiphong	Song Bo	5:00 p.m.
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially super-scribed "via Siberia" only)	Hopang	Wednesday, 4th, 10:30 a.m.
Wai Hui Wai	Hutchow	2:30 p.m.
Shanghai & Japan	Nagpur	2:30 p.m.
Shanghai	Szechow	5:00 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Hosang	Thursday, 5th, Noon
Amoy	Kwangtung	Letters 1:00 p.m.
Bangkok	Kingyuan	Friday, 6th, 4:00 p.m.
Shanghai	Shantung	5:00 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseille—due Marseilles, 6th Sept.	Dalla	Reg. 7th, 9:45 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 27th Aug. & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially super-scribed "via Siberia" only)	Pres. Jackson	Parcels 3:00 p.m.
Japan	Namang	4:15 p.m.
Haiphong	Mingtau	5:00 p.m.
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially super-scribed "via Siberia" only)	Suiyang	5:00 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseille—due Marseilles, 8th Sept.	Autobycus	Tuesday, 10th, 1:45 p.m.
Shanghai	Yatshing	Wednesday, 11th, 10:30 a.m.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	Thursday, 12th, 3:30 p.m.
Shanghai & Japan	Kutong	Monday, 16th, 5:00 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Hayes	5:00 p.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 30th Aug.	Changsha	Wednesday, 18th, 9:00 a.m.
Shanghai	Kuomintang	Reg. 9:45 a.m.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	Friday, 20th, 1:30 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumang	Tuesday, 24th, Noon
Sandakan	Hingang	Letters 1:00 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"AUTOLYOUS" 10th Aug. Mars. L'don, B'dam. & Hamburg.
 "ASPHALION" 24th Aug. Mars. L'don, B'dam. & Hamburg.
 "BARBERON" 8th Sept. Mars. L'don, B'dam. & Glasgow.
 "HELEUS" 21st Sept. Mars. L'don, B'dam. & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"EURYADES" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverp. & Glas.
 "ANTILLOCHUS" 23rd Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverp. & Glas.
 "ATREUS" 20th Oct. Genoa, Havre and Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
 "TYNDAREUS" 7th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
 "PROTESILAUS" 16th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"DRUCALION" 17th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore.
 "ANTILLOCHUS" 10th Sept. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"BARBERON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "ANTILLOCHUS" 20th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "ATREUS" 17th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "HELEUS" 15th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
 For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid\$30,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling\$4,500,000
 Silver\$37,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Pro-
 prietors\$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
 Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,
 Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG,
 Deputy Chairman.
 W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
 A. H. Compton, Esq., T. G. Wall, Esq.,
 W. L. Pattison, Esq., H. P. White, Esq.,
 G. M. Young, Esq.
 Chief Manager:
 A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Branches:—
 Amoy, Hongkong, Penang,
 Bangkok, Batavia, Rangoon,
 Canton, Calcutta, Hongkong,
 Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, London,
 Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore,
 Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Current Accounts opened in Local
 Currency and Fixed Deposits re-
 ceived for one year or shorter
 periods in Local Currency and
 Sterling on terms which will be
 quoted on application.
 Hongkong, 27th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank
 is conducted by the HONG-
 KONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
 ING CORPORATION. Rules may
 be obtained on application.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 27th May, 1925. [25]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
 Reserve Fund£4,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Pro-
 prietors£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General
 Banking Business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
 Fixed Deposits received for one
 year or shorter periods at rates
 which will be quoted on applica-
 tion.
 A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
 Hongkong, April 16th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:

66, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital: Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital: Frs. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Fund: Frs. 59,887,283.54

Branches:—

Bangkok, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

BANKERS:—

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
 counts and Fixed Deposits accord-
 ing to arrangement.
 Every description of Banking and
 Exchange Business transacted.
 A. LECOT, Manager.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]
THE BANK OF EAST ASIA,
LIMITED.

Head Office: Hongkong.

10, Des Voeux Road Central.

Authorized Capital\$10,000,000

Paid-up Capital5,000,000

Reserve Fund1,200,000

Branches and Agencies:—

Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

BANKERS:—

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
 counts and Fixed Deposits accord-
 ing to arrangement.
 Every description of Banking and
 Exchange Business transacted.
 A. LECOT, Manager.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial
 Charter, 1899.

Capital SubscribedYen 45,000,000

Capital (Paid-up)Yen 39,375,000

Head Office:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

Branches:—

Japan: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

Formosa:—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito, Taito.

China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Fookow, Swatow, Canton.

Others:—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:—

The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the
 Commercial Centres in the
 European Continent, Russia, Man-
 churia, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-
 China, Siam, India, Philippines,
 Island, Java, Africa, &c.
 Interest allowed on Current Ac-
 counts and Fixed Deposits at
 Rates which will be quoted on ap-
 plication.
 T. TAKAGI, Manager.
 HONGKONG BRANCH:
 8, Des Voeux Road, Central.
 Hongkong, 11th May, 1925. [31]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

July 31st, 1925.
 On London:—
 Telegraphic Transfer2 3/4
 Bank Bills, on demand2 1/2 7/18
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight—
 Bank Bills, at 6 months sight—
 Bank Bills, at 9 months sight—
 Bank Bills, at 12 months sight—
 On Shanghai:—
 Bank Bills, on demand2 1/2 nom.
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 60 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 90 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 120 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 150 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 180 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 210 days sight—
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 Bank Bills, at 420 days sight—
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 Bank Bills, at 720 days sight—
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 Bank Bills, at 1800 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 1830 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 1860 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 1890 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 1920 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 1950 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 1980 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 2010 days sight—
 Bank Bills, at 2040 days sight—
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 Bank Bills, at 2100 days sight—
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